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FALL
1946



NICHOLSON'S
GIANT
MIXED
PANSIES

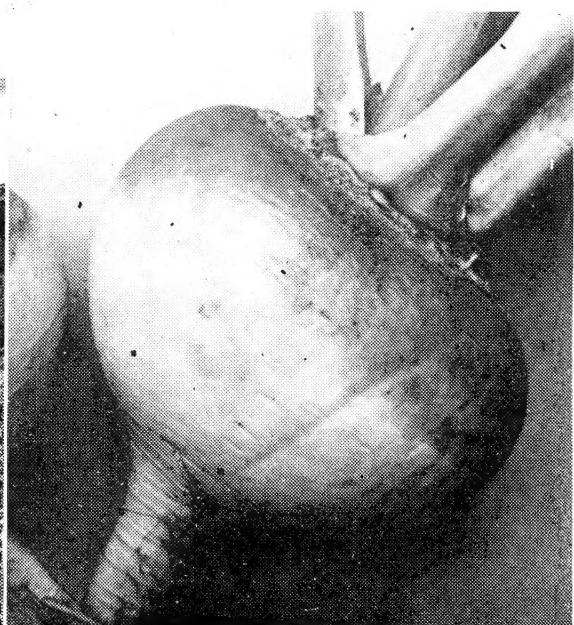
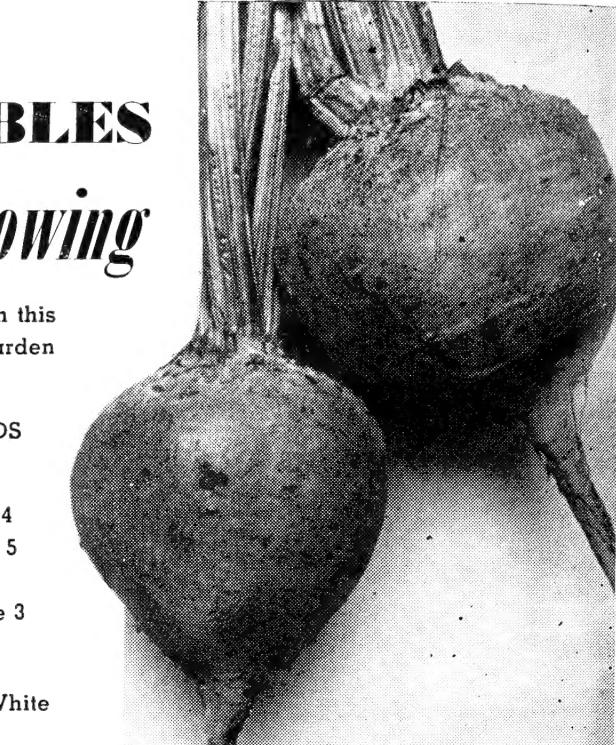
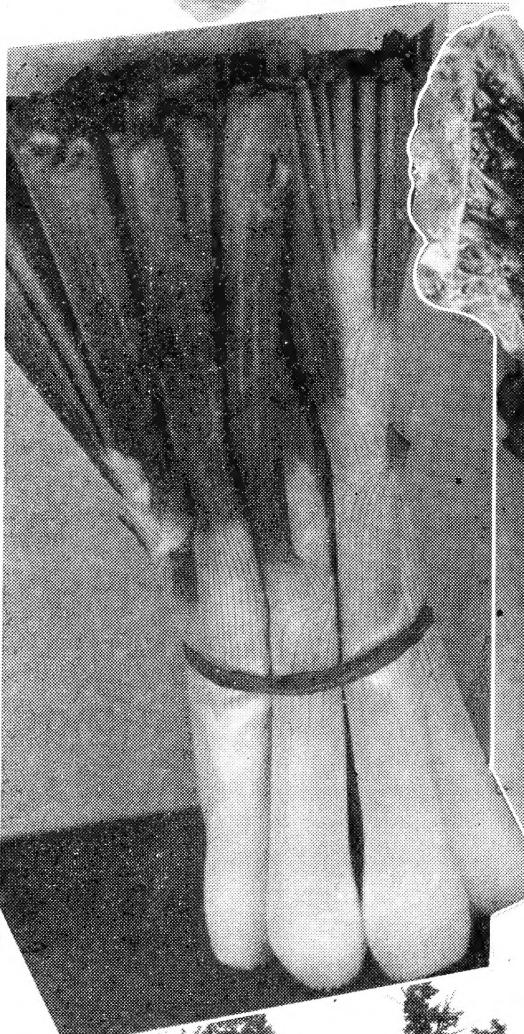
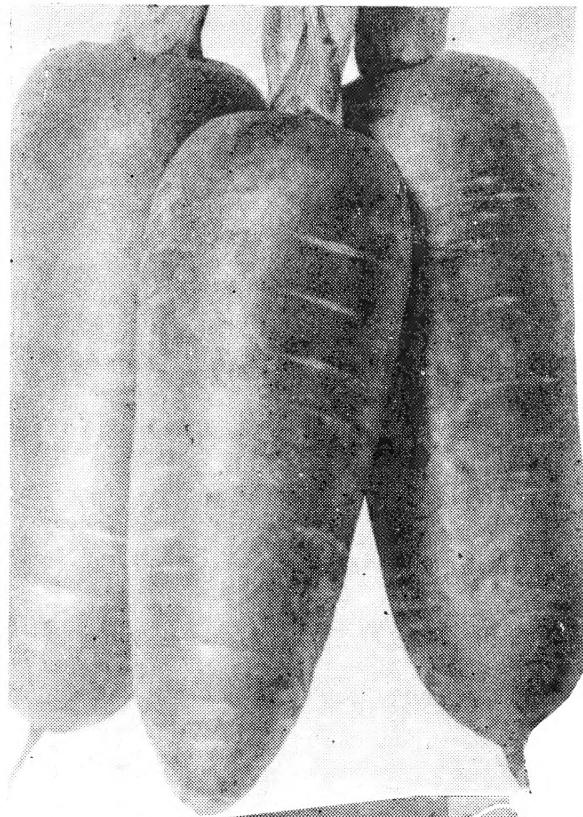
Nicholson's
FALL PLANTING GUIDE

SIX VEGETABLES *For Fall Growing*

The vegetables pictured on this page will make your Fall Garden a success.

Plant NICHOLSON'S SEEDS
for Better Results

CARROTS, Chantenay, Page 4
GREEN ONIONS (Sets), Page 5
CABBAGE, Chinese, Page 4
BEETS, Detroit Dark Red, Page 3
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Page 6
TURNIP, Early Purple Top White
Globe, Page 7



YOUR FALL GARDEN WILL HELP!

Every true American is anxious to aid his country and the starving people in other parts of the world in any manner possible. It seems that our Victory in Europe and the Pacific has added to our Food Problem and for this reason we will note a shortage of canned vegetables on the shelves of our grocer, even though the ration points have been removed.

In the Fall of the year you can successfully grow many vegetables and occasionally with better results than obtained from your Spring planting.

Thousands of home gardens can help in several ways. It will certainly add to the food supply, requiring no transportation space and at the same time help your pocketbook, as well as combat inflation and is certainly most healthful.

Raise all you can eat and can sufficient to help insure your supply of winter foods. NICHOLSON'S SEEDS will help!

Inoculate Beans With Nitragin

Nicholson's Bush Beans

We are listing only the early, quick-maturing sorts. One pound plants 75 to 100 feet of row.

Green Pod Beans

106—BOUNTIFUL. Requires 48 days. Has long pods of a light green color, tender and stringless.

105—STRINGLESS BLACK VALENTINE. Requires 49 days to mature. A wanted sort for market gardeners and home use.

101—BURPEE'S STRINGLESS GREEN POD. Absolutely stringless. Round pods, matures early and is very prolific.

100—NICHOLSON'S GIANT STRINGLESS. Dandy for home and market.

102—NICHOLSON'S EARLY ROUND POD RED VALENTINE. Plants will stand adverse weather conditions.

103—TENNESSEE GREEN POD. Very prolific and one of the earliest Beans there is. Pods long, flat, bright green.

107—TENDERGREEN. Delightfully tender.

PRICES—On all varieties of Beans listed above: Pkt., 10c; 1/2 lb., 25c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c; 5 lbs., \$1.65, postpaid. Ask for prices in larger quantities.

Wax Beans

110—NICHOLSON'S IMPROVED GOLDEN WAX. Pods are large, slightly flattened, bright yellow, brittle, and quite stringless.

111—PROLIFIC BLACK WAX. An improved strain of the old favorite German Black Wax.

112—PENCIL POD BLACK WAX. Handsome sort of the Wax variety. Pods are round.

PRICES—On all varieties of Beans listed above: Pkt., 10c; 1/2 lb., 25c; lb., 45c; 2 lbs., 80c; 5 lbs., \$1.75, postpaid. Ask for prices in larger quantities.

Pole Beans

125—KENTUCKY WONDER OR OLD HOME-STEAD

123—IDEAL MARKET.

124—MCASLAN POLE.

128—STRIPED CREASEBACK.

127—WHITE CREASEBACK.

Pkt., 10c; 1/2 lb., 25c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c; 5 lbs., \$1.65, postpaid. Please ask for prices in larger quantities.

Table Beets

One ounce per 100 lineal feet; 5 to 6 pounds per acre.

140—NICHOLSON'S EARLY WONDER. Similar to the Crosby's Egyptian, but is claimed to be earlier and is very uniform in growth.

138—CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN. The exterior color of the root is bright red, and the flesh is bright red zoned with a lighter shade.

136—IMPROVED EARLY BLOOD TURNIP BEET. Color deep blood-red; very sweet and free from strings.

137—DETROIT DARK RED. Dark blood-red color.

PRICES—On all varieties of Beets listed above: Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 50c; lb., \$1.60; 5 lbs., \$7.50, postpaid. Please ask for prices in larger lots.

Swiss Chard

141—SWISS CHARD or SPINACH BEET—LUCULLUS. The leaves grow very large and make an excellent green for table use. The midrib of the leaf may be cooked like asparagus; you will find this to be a very tasty dish. Plant in spring or fall. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 45c; lb., \$1.35; 5 lbs., \$6.25, postpaid. Please ask for prices in larger lots.

Broccoli

Should be grown and cultivated in the same way as cabbage and cauliflower. One ounce will produce about 3,000 plants.

150—EARLY GREEN CALABRESE. Makes a fair sized green head of good quality, and after this is cut new sprouts develop, which make smaller heads for a second crop. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; 1/4 lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50; 5 lbs., \$16.00, postpaid. Please ask for prices in larger lots.

Brussels Sprouts

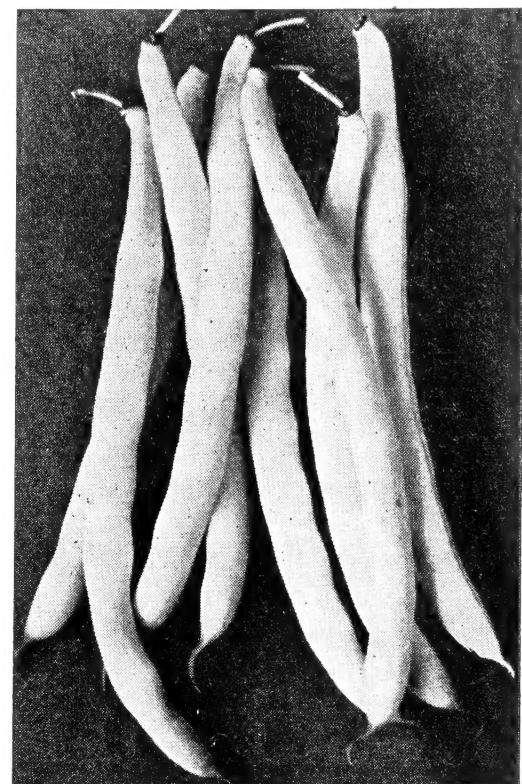
A member of the cabbage family that produces small miniature cabbages growing closely on the stalk. Plant in the same manner as cabbage.

151—BRUSSELS SPROUTS. Improved dwarf variety. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; 1/4 lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

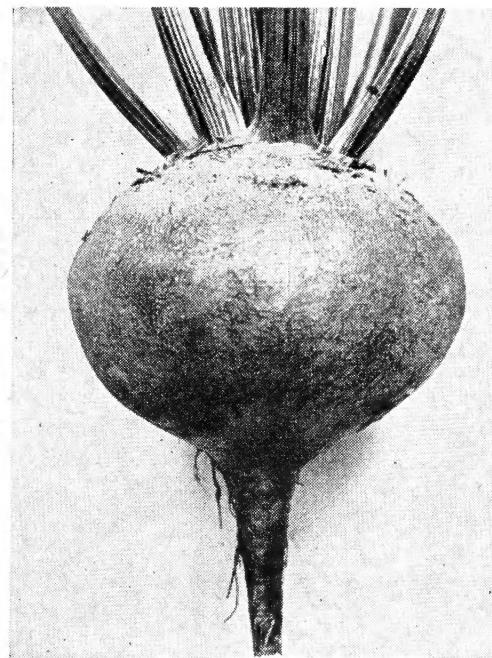
Cauliflower

Can be grown in the South as easily as cabbage. One ounce of seed will produce about 2,500 plants.

194—EARLY SNOWBALL. Produces beautiful snow-white heads of finest flavor. Pkt., 20c; 1/2 oz., \$1.10; oz., \$2.00; 1/4 lb., \$7.00; lb., \$26.00, postpaid.



110—IMPROVED GOLDEN WAX



137—DETROIT DARK RED

Celery

The soil should be well prepared, sow seed thinly and cover lightly. Keep the soil well moistened after planting. Count on about 4,000 plants per ounce, or one-fourth pound per acre.

182—GOLDEN SELF-BRANCHING. The plant is naturally golden yellow (both stem and leaves), but needs to be blanched to make it brittle. Pkt., 10c; oz., 85c; 1/4 lb., \$2.75; lb., \$10.00, postpaid.

Collards

Cultivate like cabbage; about 2,000 plants from one ounce of seed.

185—GEORGIA or SOUTHERN. The standard variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 20c; lb., 65c; 5 lbs., \$3.25, postpaid.

186—CABBAGE COLLARDS. A cross between cabbage and collards giving it a cabbage-like flavor. Very hardy, notwithstanding both extreme heat and cold. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 20c; lb., 65c, postpaid.

Mangel Beets for Stock Feeding

Mangels or Stock Beets are a splendid feed for cattle and hogs. Increases the milk yield from cows. Puts animals in better physical condition. Yield larger crops than turnips and are of greater feeding value. The best food in existence for all kinds of livestock. Over 40 tons have been grown on a single acre, and in feeding value this is equal to 130 bushels of corn.

CULTURE. Much depends on good culture, so prepare your land thoroughly and plow deeply. Sow and give thorough cultivation. After the first cultivation, thin out, so as to stand six inches apart in the row, and cultivate like corn. If late in planting, soak the seeds for 24 hours before planting. Sow 4 to 5 pounds to the acre in rows 2 1/2 feet apart.

145—NICHOLSON'S MAMMOTH LONG RED.

These Beets, on good soil, sometimes grow 18 inches long. Dark leaves; flesh white with veined rings of rose-pink.

146—NICHOLSON'S GIANT FEEDING HALF

SUGAR. The roots average 10 to 12 inches, and the outline is that of a broad thick wedge.

148—KLEIN WANZLEBEN (Sugar Beet). Roots long with thick shoulder; tapered; skin grey-white; flesh solid white. One of the best varieties for stock feeding. Planted in many sections by dairymen.

PRICES—On all varieties of Mangels and Sugar Beet listed above. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00; 5 lbs., \$4.50, postpaid. Please ask for price in larger lots.

CABBAGE FOR COOKING - KRAUT - COLE SLAW

NICHOLSON'S CABBAGE

For winter Cabbage, sow seed in August and September, then transplant in October. One ounce of seed will produce about 3,000 plants; 10 ounces of seed will produce enough plants to set out an acre in rows 30 inches apart.

Vegetables—Health

VEGETABLES not only supply essential foods for normal and healthy body development, but also the necessary minerals, vitamins, acids, cellulose and other elements; and, in quality and flavor, the fresh vegetables picked from your home garden are far superior to those purchased, days old, at the market.

First Early Cabbage

155—**ALL HEAD EARLY.** An extra flat head variety and sure header. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; 1/4 lb., 90c; lb., \$3.00, postpaid. Ask for prices in larger lots.

156—**EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD.** The finest of the early cone-shaped head varieties. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; 1/4 lb., 90c; lb., \$3.00, postpaid. Ask for prices in larger lots.

157—**COPENHAGEN MARKET.** A round-headed Cabbage as early as Wakefield. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; 1/4 lb., \$1.15; lb., \$3.75, postpaid. Ask for prices in larger quantities.

158—**CHARLESTON WAKEFIELD.** About one week later than the Early Jersey Wakefield, and makes much larger heads. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; 1/4 lb., 90c; lb., \$3.00, postpaid. Ask for prices in larger lots.

Late or Autumn Cabbage

164—**PREMIUM LATE FLAT DUTCH.** The old favorite for fall and winter use. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; 1/4 lb., 90c; lb., \$3.00, postpaid. Ask for prices in larger lots.

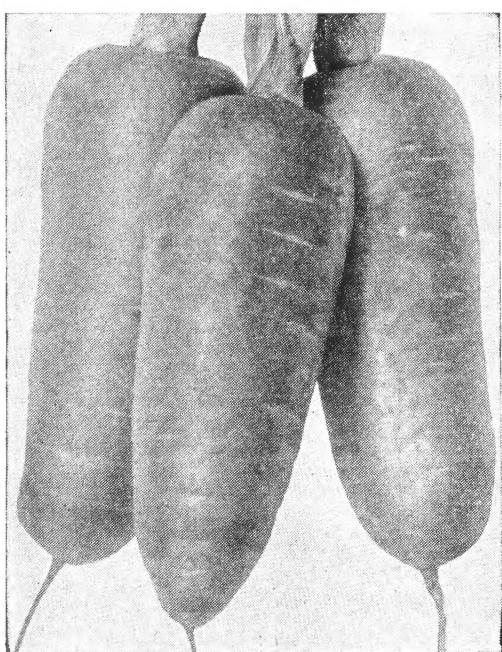
165—**MAMMOTH RED ROCK.** This is the largest and surest heading red cabbage. Pkt., 10c; oz., 45c; 1/4 lb., \$1.35, postpaid.

168—**DRUMHEAD SAVOY.** Requires 90 days. The best of the savoy types for home or market garden; an excellent keeper. Heads nearly round, full and hard; leaves large, coarsely crimped, dark bluish green. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; 1/4 lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.25, postpaid.

166—**CHINESE CABBAGE.** Has long heads, broadening out at the top, held very compact and firm by the tightly overlapping leaves. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; 1/4 lb., 65c; lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

GROW PLENTY OF CARROTS

One ounce will sow 75 feet of drill; 4 pounds per acre.



170—CARROT—CHANTENAY

Culture. Carrots do best in a rather sandy loam soil. Should be planted in drills 2 feet apart and thinned to 2 inches. Carrots are hardy and therefore an excellent crop for planting in the fall of the year in the South.

177—**DANVER'S HALF-LONG.** A rich orange-red variety very smooth and handsome. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 55c; lb., \$1.75; 5 lbs., \$8.00, postpaid.

176—**OXHEART OR GUERANDE.** A good variety on soils too hard and stiff for the longer-growing sorts. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 55c; lb., \$1.75; 5 lbs., \$8.00, postpaid.

181—**IMPERATOR.** This carrot is about one inch longer than Danver's Half Long. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 55c; lb., \$1.75; 5 lbs., \$8.00, postpaid.

178—**LONG ORANGE.** Old standard long variety. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 55c; lb., \$1.85, postpaid.

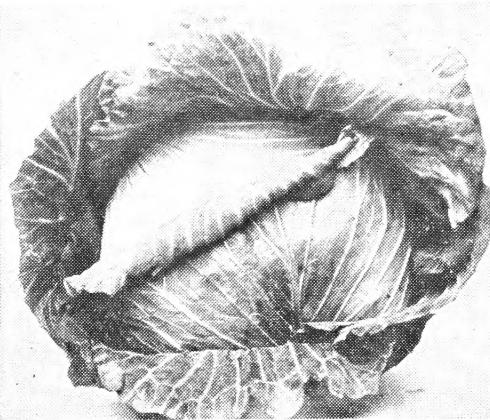
175—**CHANTENAY RED CORED OR CORELESS.** Four pounds per acre. This variety is slightly shorter and more stump-rooted than Danver's Half-Long. A very popular market variety. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 55c; lb., \$1.75; 5 lbs., \$8.00, postpaid.

179—**WHITE BELGIAN.** The Belgian Carrot is an immense cropper often producing 15 to 20 tons per acre. Stock Carrots fed with dry feed keep animals in good condition, and are a great milk producer. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

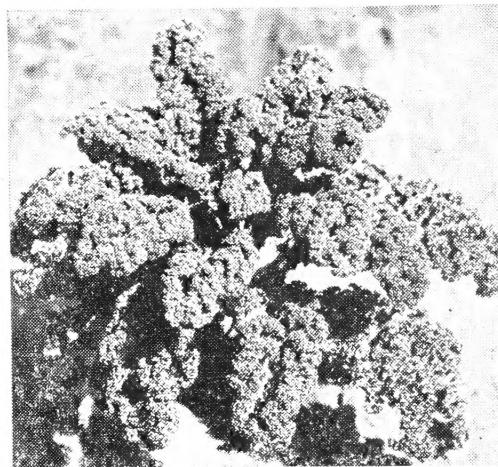
Second Early Cabbage

159—**STEIN'S EARLY FLAT DUTCH.** Heads are large, only slightly flattened, firm and solid. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; 1/4 lb., 95c; lb., \$3.00, postpaid. Ask for prices in larger lots.

162—**ALL SEASONS.** Medium early, forming large, fine heads of the finest quality. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; 1/4 lb., 90c; lb., \$3.00, postpaid. Ask for prices in larger lots.



159—STEIN'S EARLY FLAT DUTCH



189—KALE—GREEN CURLED



157—COPENHAGEN MARKET

Endive

Endive is largely used as a salad plant and can be grown practically all the year round. Sow one ounce to 100 feet.

188—**BROADLEAVED BATAVIAN WHITE ESCAROLE.** (Full Heart) 92 days. Of the straight, smooth leaf Batavian type, this variety has the largest number of heart leaves and the finest salad quality of any we have tried. It grows upright, and when tied up for bleaching it produces a cluster of creamy, tender leaves. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 55c; lb., \$1.75, postpaid.

187—**GREEN CURLED ENDIVE.** Rich green in color. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75, postpaid.

Kale

For winter crop sow from August through the fall. One ounce will sow 200 feet.

189—**GREEN CURLED.** Most tender and delicate of the cabbage family; improved by frost; leaves look like immense feathers which are curled on edges. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

Kohl-Rabi

Has cabbage-turnip flavor. Sow in 18-inch rows, using one ounce of seed to 200 lineal feet.

192—**EARLY WHITE VIENNA.** Very easy to grow, and should be put in every garden. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; 1/4 lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.25, postpaid.

Parsley

Sow one ounce of seed to 200 lineal feet. Plant in semi-permanent bed.

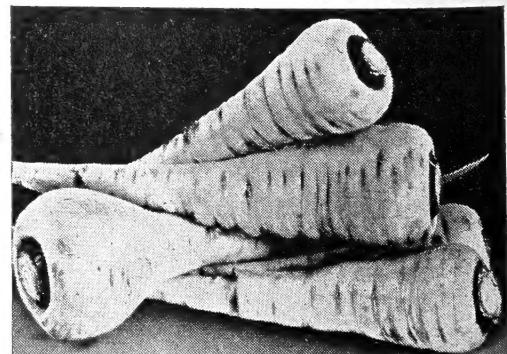
351—**DOUBLE CURLED.** Standard variety, curled leaves; finest quality. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25; 5 lbs., \$5.50, postpaid.

352—**PLAIN OR SINGLE.** Flat dark green leaves and good for flavoring. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25; 5 lbs., \$5.50, postpaid.

Parsnips

Sow one ounce per 200 lineal feet; 3 to 4 pounds per acre.

353—**LARGE SUGAR OR HOLLOW CROWN.** The young, tender roots are fine for table use. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50, postpaid. Please ask for prices in larger lots.



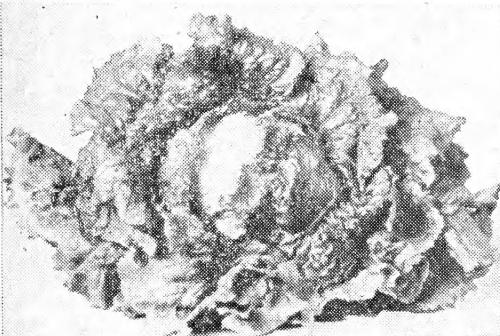
353—PARSNIPS

A GOOD GARDEN BEGINS WITH GOOD SEEDS

NICHOLSON'S CRISP LETTUCE

Lettuce is a hardy plant and can be planted with good success in the fall of the year. Plant in rich or well manured soil, with plenty of moisture for quick growth. One ounce will plant 200 feet of row, or three pounds will sow an acre.

Sow in open ground as soon as season permits, in rows one foot apart; thin to one foot apart in rows.



241—NICHOLSON'S BIG BOSTON

241—NICHOLSON'S BIG BOSTON. A favorite among the old standard varieties. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 60c; lb., \$1.75; 5 lbs., \$8.50, postpaid.

240—NICHOLSON'S NEW YORK MAMMOTH. The finest heading variety we know. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; 1/4 lb., 90c; lb., \$3.00; 5 lbs., \$14.25, postpaid.

247—COS OR ROMAINE. This variety is quite distinct from the other varieties of lettuce. The quality is especially succulent and sweet. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 60c; lb., \$1.75, postpaid.

242—HANSON. This is a fine variety for late summer planting, as it stands the hot, dry weather. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 60c; lb., \$2.10, postpaid.

244—PRIZEHEAD. One of the best loose, non-heading varieties, of fine quality and very popular. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; 1/4 lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00, postpaid. Please ask for prices in larger lots.

246—EARLY CURLED SIMPSON. Light green in color, crisp and tender. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00, postpaid. Please ask for prices in larger lots.

249—GREAT LAKES. Requires 75 days to mature. It is of the Iceberg type, it should soon prove to be one of our most popular varieties. Pkt., 15c; oz., 50c; 1/4 lb., \$1.50; lb., \$4.75, postpaid.

245—BLACK-SEEDED SIMPSON. A bunching variety, forming no definite head. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 65c; lb., \$2.00, postpaid. Please ask for prices in larger lots.

243—ICEBERG. A large, crisp lettuce, always tender. Iceberg stands hot weather remarkably well and is usually sown early in August for fall use. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 65c; lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

237—OAK LEAF. Requires 40 days. A very early green leaf lettuce that stands our hot summer weather, remaining sweet and tender over a long period of time. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; 1/4 lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

238—BIBB. Requires 55 days. Makes a rather small loose head and stands hot weather exceptionally well. We strongly recommend Bibb Lettuce for your home garden. Make two sowings. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 75c, postpaid.

248—CHICKEN LETTUCE. Very hardy and a quick grower. It is light green in color—a non-heading type. Produces an abundance of leaves over a long period, excellent green feed for chickens. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.



259—MUSTARD, SOUTHERN GIANT

259—LONG STANDING SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED. A long standing type of this variety being first Gold Medal Winner in 1935 All-American selection, originated in Holland in 1927. Should prove an excellent variety for the South, as it is very slow to go to seed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 25c; lb., 75c; 5 lbs., \$3.35, postpaid.

253—TENDERGREENS OR MUSTARD-SPINACH. A quick growing vegetable greens of Oriental origin, where it takes the place of spinach. It is practically an all-season plant and is ready for market about thirty days after planting. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 25c; lb., 80c; 5 lbs., \$3.75, postpaid.

NICHOLSON'S ONION SEED, SETS AND SHALLOTS

Bermuda Onions are too well known in the South to require an extensive description. If planting for green onions, it requires one ounce of seed to 25 or 30 feet of drill. If planting for big onions, sow one ounce of seed to 60 or 75 feet of drill, or 2 1/2 to 3 pounds per acre, in rows 12 to 15 inches apart.

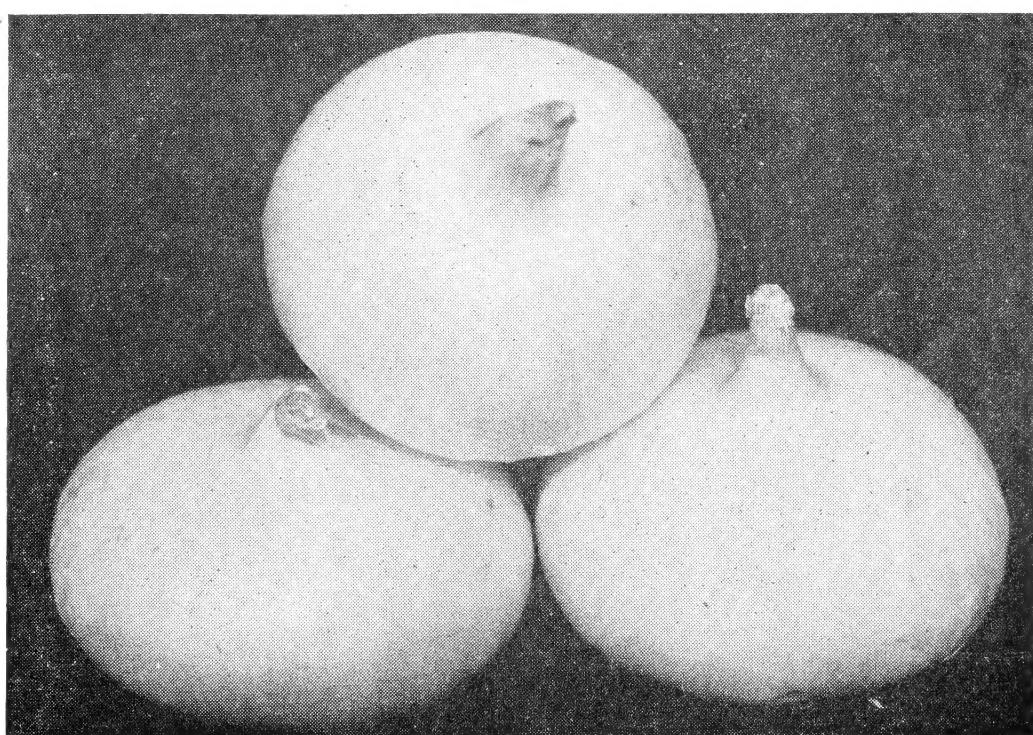
311—YELLOW BERMUDA. Sometimes called White Bermuda. It is of light straw color. This is a thin, flat Onion of medium size and very sweet; many people eat them like an apple. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; 1/4 lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.25, postpaid. Please write for prices in larger lots.

310—CRYSTAL WHITE WAX BERMUDA. The most popular of the Bermuda Onions. It is a clear waxy white Onion. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; 1/4 lb., \$1.10; lb., \$3.50, postpaid. Please write for prices in large lots.

Fall Onion Sets

CRYSTAL WHITE WAX BERMUDA, YELLOW BERMUDA AND WHITE SILVERSKIN ONION SETS. Right size for planting. Lb. (quart), 35c; 3 lbs. (3 quarts), \$1.00, postpaid up to fourth zone.

WHITE MULTIPLYING SHALLOTS. Excellent for green onions. Lb., 60c; 2 lbs., \$1.10, postpaid.



310—Crystal White Wax Bermuda Onion

FRESH GARDEN PEAS ARE ALWAYS BETTER

NICHOLSON'S ENGLISH PEAS

Should be planted in double rows 8 to 10 inches apart; two pounds of seed to 100 feet of drill, 1½ bushels per acre. INOCULATE PEAS WITH NITRAGIN BEFORE SOWING. For prices, see page 23.

First Early Varieties

326—**FIRST AND BEST.** Very early and prolific. Height about two feet. Pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 25c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 70c; 5 lbs., \$1.40, postpaid.

327—**EARLY ALASKA.** The earliest Pea grown. Pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 25c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 70c; 5 lbs., \$1.40, postpaid.

Second Early Varieties

324—**THOMAS LAXTON.** A very early wrinkled variety of merit. The vines are vigorous, of medium height, usually about 3 feet. The pods are large, often 4 inches long. Pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 25c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c; 5 lbs., \$1.50, postpaid.

328—**EARLY PREMIUM GEM.** One of the earliest of the wrinkled varieties. Height about 12 to 15 inches. Pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 25c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c; 5 lbs., \$1.50, postpaid.

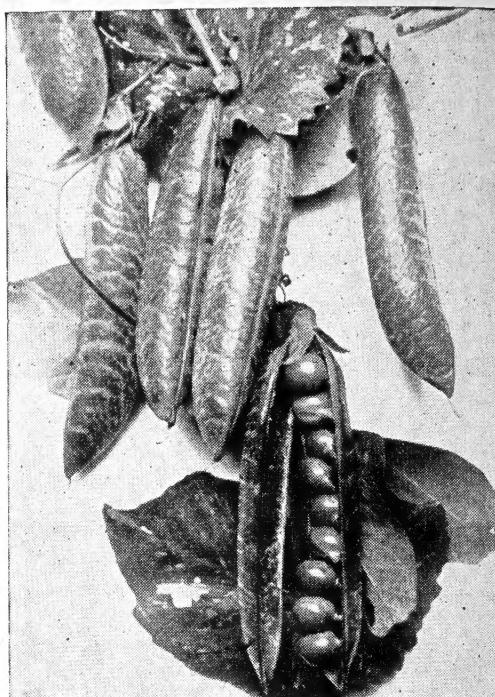
321—**DWARF TELEPHONE.** Grows about 18 inches high, with pods very similar in size and shape to improve telephone. Pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 25c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c; 5 lbs., \$1.50, postpaid.

323—**AMERICAN WONDER.** Grows 10 to 12 inches high, is an abundant producer of fine flavored Peas. Pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 25c; lb., \$40c; 2 lbs., 75c; 5 lbs., \$1.50, postpaid.

329—**NOTT'S EXCELSIOR.** A dwarf variety. The vines are vigorous, growing 12 to 15 inches in height. Pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 25c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c; 5 lbs., \$1.50, postpaid.

336—**LITTLE MARVEL.** Dark green vines are about 18 inches high. The pods are very deep green and about three inches long, blunt ended and closely packed. The Peas are extremely tender and unsurpassed in sweetness. Pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 25c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c; 5 lbs., \$1.50, postpaid.

337—**CREOLE.** Requires 60 days. Introduced in Louisiana many years ago. Stands extreme heat and cold. Pods 3 to 3½ inches. Vines 6 to 7 feet and bears in abundance. Retains tenderness and sweetness. Pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 25c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c; 5 lbs., \$1.40, postpaid. Please ask for prices in larger lots.



324—THOMAS LAXTON

RADISHES -- "Little Imps of Crispness"

For fall and winter use you should start sowing seed in August and September, using the same methods as for spring planting. One ounce of seed will sow about 40 feet of drill, and 5 or 6 pounds an acre.

382—**ICICLE.** Pure white, almost transparent; very tender.

377—**CHINA ROSE WINTER.** Distinct handsome variety of winter Radish. Skin deep rose; flesh pure white, solid, of fine flavor.

376—**NICHOLSON'S SPARKLER EARLY SCARLET TURNIP WHITE TIPPED.** Handsome, early round short; bright scarlet at top, shading to white.

384—**EARLY DEEP SCARLET TURNIP.** This is an excellent extra early quick-growing Radish.

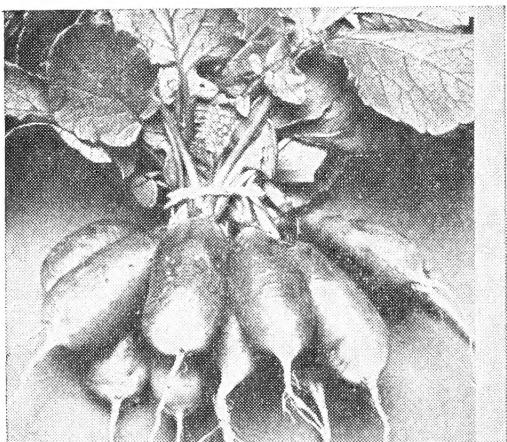
380—**FRENCH BREAKFAST.** Half-long or olive shaped.

375—**VICK'S EARLY SCARLET GLOBE.** The roots have an attractive bright scarlet color, are slightly olive-shaped, and always crisp and tender.

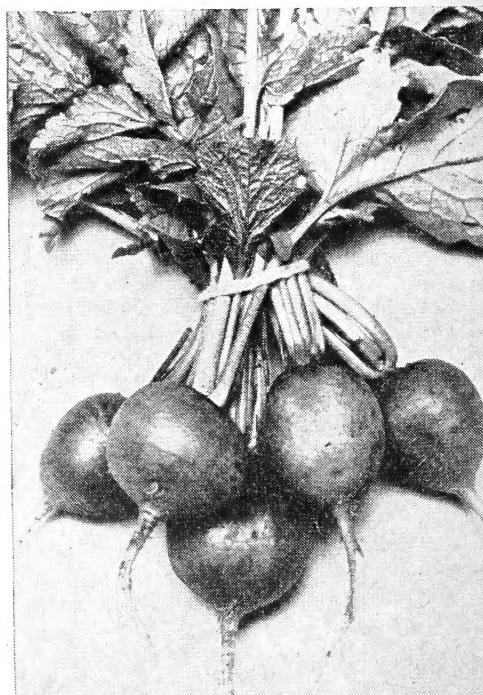
383—**LONG SCARLET SHORT TOP.** Tops rather small; roots long and tapering; an intense bright scarlet.

PRICE—All varieties listed above: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 90c; 5 lbs., \$4.00, postpaid.

In the South we have a great advantage—food can be grown during the whole year. Let's produce more and more Health giving Vegetables.

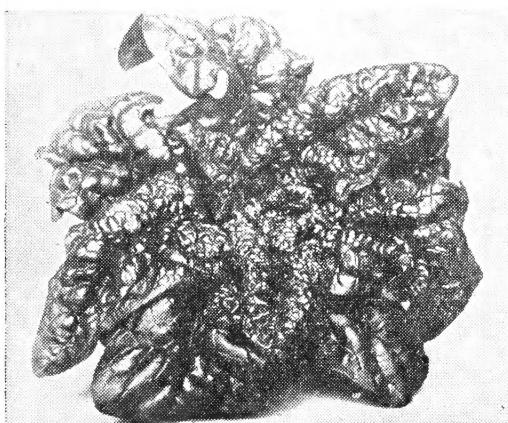


380—FRENCH BREAKFAST



384—EARLY DEEP SCARLET TURNIP

In Times of Peace, as well as times of war, a good Home Garden is important; it is important in times of abundance as well as in times of depression, because people must eat the proper foods, at all times, to be healthy and happy.



389—BLOOMSDALE RE-SELECTED SPINACH

NUTRITIOUS SPINACH-HOME GROWN

Plant 20 pounds to acre broadcast; 5 to 8 pounds per acre in drills; one ounce to 30 or 35 feet of drill.

389—**BLOOMSDALE RE-SELECTED SAVOY-LEAVED.** (Dark Green Strain.) Leaves are curled and crinkled like the Savoy Cabbage; hardy and most productive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c; 5 lbs., \$2.65, postpaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

390—**IMPROVED THICK-LEAVED VIROFLAY.** Very large, thick, dark green leaves; favorite market gardeners' sort for fall or spring. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb.; lb., 60c; 5 lbs., \$2.65, postpaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

392—**NOBEL GIANT THICK LEAF.** Almost round leaves, dark green in color, and of excellent quality. Will stand a long time before going to seed, and makes a larger yield per acre than most other varieties. A very desirable variety for market gardeners, and, because the leaves are smooth and easy to wash, it is very extensively grown for canning. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c; 5 lbs., \$2.65, postpaid. Write for prices in larger lots.

391—**NEW ZEALAND.** (Summer Spinach). A summer growing variety that will stand the hottest weather. You can cut it and it will come again. A few plants will furnish greens of wonderful flavor, all summer, for an average family. A variety that is particularly adapted to the South. It does well on poor or rich soil. We suggest that you soak the seed for 12 to 24 hours to hasten germination. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 55c; lb., \$1.75, postpaid.

NEVER TOO MANY TURNIPS -- DOWN SOUTH!

Turnips are the big fall garden crop throughout the whole South. They are hardy, make delicious greens or turnip salad and the roots make a tempting table food all through the winter months. Sow one ounce to 100 feet of row; 2 or 3 pounds per acre.

423—PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE. This excellent table variety is globular in shape, of good size and very attractive in appearance. The roots are large, purple or dark red above the ground and snowy white below. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 20c; lb., 65c; 5 lbs., \$3.00, postpaid.

425—WHITE EGG. This is a snowy white, egg-shaped, and very rapid growing Turnip. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 20c; lb., 65c, postpaid.

430—COW HORN. A great winter variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 20c; lb., 65c, postpaid.

431—SEVEN TOP. The name describes this Turnip. It has a very heavy top. It is used for greens in late fall and early spring, as it does not winter-kill. The root is very small and of poor quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 20c; lb., 50c; 5 lbs., \$2.25, postpaid.

421—EARLY PURPLE TOP STRAP LEAF. Flat; white with purple top, fine grained and exceedingly tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 20c; lb., 65c; 5 lbs., \$3.00, postpaid.

424—EXTRA EARLY PURPLE TOP MILAN. The earliest Turnip grown; smooth and white with a purple-red top. Leaves short and few. Pkt., 5c; oz., \$10; 1/4 lb., 25c; lb., 80c; postpaid.

427—AMBER GLOBE. One of the most desirable of the yellow varieties for main fall crop turnip. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 20c; lb., 65c; 5 lbs., \$3.00, postpaid.

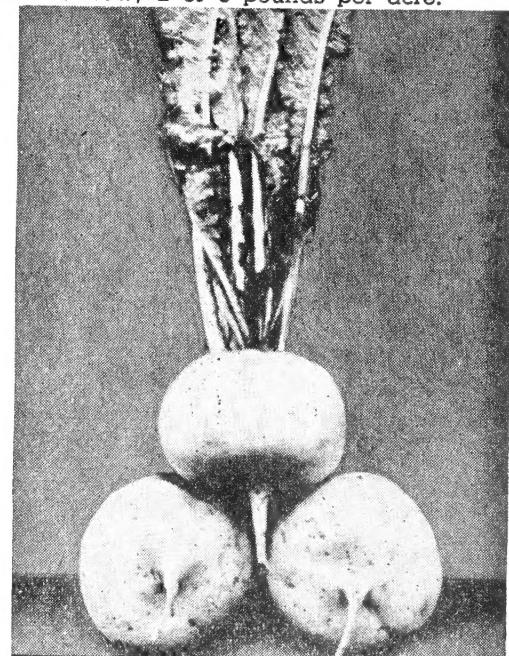
428—POMERANIAN WHITE GLOBE. This is a large globe-shaped and clear white Turnip. Crisp and tender tops are unexcelled for greens. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 20c; lb., 65c; 5 lbs., \$3.00, postpaid.

429—WINTER WHITE GLOBE. It is of medium size and is excellent for both greens and turnips. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 20c; lb., 65c; 5 lbs., \$3.00, postpaid.

432—SHOGOIN. A splendid Turnip of Oriental origin. It is very resistant to both insect pests and blight. The roots are pure white and globe shaped, usually blunt or flattened at the bottom. The tops are for greens. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 25c; lb., 75c; 5 lbs., \$3.25, postpaid.

Rutabaga

435—AMERICAN PURPLE TOP YELLOW. This is a wonderful fall and winter variety. It is remarkable for its uniform shape, size and quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 20c; lb., 65c; 5 lbs., \$3.00, postpaid.



432—SHOGOIN

TABLE OF FOOD VALUES

VITAMIN AND MINERAL VALUES IN 1/2 CUP SERVINGS (3.5 OZ.)

VEGETABLES	VITAMINS			MINERALS		
	International	and Sherman Units		Milligrams		
	A	B ₁	C	G	Calcium	Iron
Asparagus	700	70	700	40	.021	1.0
Beans, Green	1000	25	300	40	.055	1.16
Beets	35	—	100	50	.028	0.85
Beet greens	12,000	—	1000	150	.094	3.24
Broccoli	9000	37	1400	75	.140	1.37
Brussels Sprouts	200	60	1500	—	.027	1.17
Cabbage	100	25	1200	20	.046	0.43
Carrots	2100	20	100	20	.045	0.64
Cauliflower	30	50	1500	35	.022	0.94
Celery, Bleached	10	10	100	—	.051	0.22
Celery, Green	1000	10	100	10	.078	0.62
Chard	9000	—	750	30	.100	3.09
Collards	7000	50	800	100	.202	1.66
Corn, White	50	45	200	—	.004	0.27
Corn, Yellow	500	45	200	20	.006	0.47
Cucumber	20	15	200	8	.006	0.33
Eggplant	35	15	200	10	.006	0.25
Endive	15,000	28	400	40	.029	1.53
Kale	20,000	50	2500	200	.181	2.54
Lettuce, head	100	25	250	15	.017	0.50
Lettuce, loose-leaved	4000	25	250	75	.069	1.5
Lima beans, Green	500	115	600	100	.028	2.40
Mustard greens	13,000	45	2500	375	.221	0.50
Onion	—	25	275	28	.041	0.48
Peas	1000	140	500	65	.023	2.07
Peppers	5000	10	2500	40	.012	0.40
Potatoes, Sweet	3500	30	400	30	.20	0.77
Potatoes, White	30	40	250	15	.013	1.02
Spinach	25,000	40	1500	125	.78	2.55
Squash, Summer	1000	15	—	5	.18	0.35
Squash, Winter	4000	15	100	25	.18	0.55
Tomato	1000	25	450	15	.007	0.40
Turnip	20	12	600	12	.056	0.52

GET YOUR VITAMINS

from your

VEGETABLE GARDEN

Although science has found out many things about VITAMINS in the last few years, there may be many more "vitamins that we know not of"—in other words, we have not yet learned all there is to know about vitamins. We do know, however, that everything needed for the nourishment of our bodies, including vitamins and minerals, both known and unknown, is supposed to be contained in the foods we eat, and neither "pills in bottles" nor "foods in cans" should ever be expected to take the place of fresh garden vegetables. And the best plan is to gather them as you need them, always new and fresh, from your ALL-YEAR-ROUND Vegetable Garden.

NICHOLSON'S DAFFODILS

FOR AUTUMN PLANTING

The arrival of Spring is truly heralded by daffodil blooms. They thrive in any well-drained, loamy soil, to which compost and bone meal should be added every year. Fresh manure should never be used. Plant in early Fall, especially Poeticus types. The more vigorous, larger varieties may be planted as late as December, but better results come from earlier plantings. The average covering of soil for most sorts is three to four inches from the top of the bulb. Set them at a uniform depth, otherwise they may flower irregularly. Daffodils planted in clusters in the foreground of shrubbery or planted in woodlands so as to naturalize with the surroundings, will increase in beauty and number without special care and become permanently established. **ALL BULB PRICES ARE POSTPAID.**

We have selected the following varieties carefully in order to furnish a wide variation of types that we know will flourish in this section and will produce a flower in which there are no disappointments.

TRUMPET—Distinguishing characteristics: Trumpet or crown as long or longer than the perianth segments.

Dawson City. Finest of all deep, golden yellow Trumpet varieties. It is tall with good strong stems and the flowers are excellent for exhibition. **Each, 20c; dozen, \$2.25; \$16.50 per 100.**

Hector Treub. An early bloomer of uniform golden yellow. A well balanced flower of most beautiful proportions with overlapping petals. A most distinct improvement over King Alfred. **Each, 15c; dozen, \$1.50; \$11.00 per 100.**

King Alfred. A rich, lustrous, golden yellow, having a deeply frilled bold trumpet. The strong stems make King Alfred a most popular variety. **No. 1 rounds, each, 15c; dozen, \$1.50; \$11.00 per 100. Mother bulbs, each, 20c; dozen, \$2.00; \$15.00 per 100.**

INCOMPARABILIS—Distinguishing characteristics: Cup or crown not less than one-third but less than equal to the length of the perianth segments.

Carlton. A fine, clear yellow self-color of great size. Flat overlapping perianth and large expanded crown frilled at brim; a magnificent plant of great vigor. **Each, 35c; dozen, \$4.00.**

John Evelyn. Deservedly an international favorite; outstanding among the new Incomparabilis Hybrids. Flatly opening perianth, 4 to 5 inches across a flat cup with a 2-inch diameter, densely frilled, the perianth being pure white, without a trace of shading, and the cup lemon-yellow and fluted or shirred base. Good neck, strong grower, free flowering, and a good propagator; one of the greatest daffodils for the present day and for years to come. **Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.75; \$16.50 per 100.**

Red Shadow. A most attractive flower of bold appearance. The perianth is creamy yellow and the cup is dark yellow with orange-red margin. It is unusually free-flowering and a strong grower. Although one of the latest Incomparabilis types to flower it forces well and is very attractive in pots. **Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.75; \$16.50 per 100.**

Sir Watkins. An indispensable, free-flowering variety. Perianth primrose, deep yellow cup. Excellent for naturalizing. **Each, 12c; dozen, \$1.35; \$10.00 per 100. Jumbo Bulb, each, 15c; dozen, \$1.75; \$12.50 per 100.**

Yellow poppy. Well-formed flowers with overlapping primrose perianth and expanded shallow cup, bright yellow. Height about 16 inches. Excellent for forcing and unsurpassed for naturalizing. **Each, 12c; dozen, \$1.35; \$10.00 per 100.**

BARRII—Distinguishing characteristics: Cup or crown less than one-third of the length of the perianth segments.

Firetail. Mid-season bloomer deservedly popular the world over; broad petalled creamy-white perianth and large orange cup with scarlet orange frill. **Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.75; \$16.50 per 100.**

LEEDSII—Distinguishing characteristics: Perianth white; cup or crown white, cream or pale citron, sometimes tinged with pink or apricot.

Hera. Broad-petaled creamy white perianth, star shaped and deeply frilled cup of creamy white. One of the most chastely beautiful of all Daffodils. **Each, 12c; dozen, \$1.25; \$9.00 per 100.**

Mrs. Nettie O'Melveny. Surely the "little people" must have been abroad frolicking in the moonlight when this fairy flower was born. A dancing daffodil with pure white perianth and cup of clear lemon-yellow; splendid foliage, tall, graceful stem, and good neck. In every way a delightful flower. **Each, 20c; dozen, \$2.25; \$17.50 per 100.**

TRIANDRUS HYBRIDS—Distinguishing characteristics: Flowers more or less drooping, of elegant form and graceful habit.

Moonshine. A beautiful Triandrus Hybrid, star-shaped creamy white flower, often 3 to stem, drooping gracefully. Very beautiful and a great favorite, especially for the rock garden or for naturalizing in the shade. **Each, 20c; dozen, \$2.25; \$16.00 per 100.**

JONQUIL HYBRIDS—Distinguishing characteristics: All varieties of Narcissus Jonquilla parentage, such as Buttercup, Orodis, etc.

Jonquila Simplex. The true, sweet jonquil of light elegant growth, bearing out of doors in the Spring with delicious scent. **Each, 12c; dozen, \$1.35; \$10.00 per 100.**

Odorus Campernellii—The true Campernellii Jonquil with elegant clusters of bright, rich yellow flowers with open, deeply lobed cup, height about 16 or 18 inches, valuable for border decoration and early forcing. **Each, 12c; dozen, \$1.25; \$9.00 per 100.**

Odorus Campernellii Plenus. The tall, double campernellii is a very charming flower, bearing on tall, graceful stems of perfection form. Height about 15 inches. This little bulb will make an attractive pot or border plant, and will bear gentle forcing. **Each, 12c; dozen, \$1.35; \$10.00 per 100.**

TAZETTA AND TAZETTA HYBRIDS—Distinguishing characteristics: Includes N. Tridymus, Poetax varieties, N. Biflorus, N. Intermedius, and the Dutch varieties of Polyanthus.

Laurens Koster. A highly recommended Tazetta Hybrid type; creamy white perianth, lemon-yellow cup; very free flowering. This is a vigorous grower with strong, erect foliage, bearing heads of well-formed flowers, deliciously fragrant. One of the best of the polyanthus or bunch-flowered variety. **Each, 12c; dozen, \$1.25; \$9.50 per 100.**

DOUBLE VARIETIES—Distinguishing characteristics: As the name denotes, these flowers are double.

Cheerfulness. The double Elvira, a very pleasing double creamy Poetaz. Good stems, a fine garden and show flower. **Each, 15c; dozen, \$1.50; \$11.00 per 100.**

Twink. A double of the semi-full type, the petals alternating a soft primrose and clear orange and so arranged as to give the flowers a most attractive appearance and to make it a most adaptable flower for large scale decorative work. **Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50; \$18.50 per 100.**

Bulbocodium Conspicuum. The yellow Hoop Petticoat. Flowers rich golden yellow, of hoop-petticoat form and rush-like foliage. Height, 6 inches. It blooms from the end of February to early March, and prefers a sandy peat soil with a fair amount of moisture while in growth, but not in summer. No manure should be given. **Each, 10c; dozen, \$1.10; \$8.00 per 100.**

NARCISSI FOR FIBRE, ROCKS AND WATER

PAPER WHITE NARCISSUS—Fragrant pure white flowers; 6 to 12 on a stem. Do not force too early in the season. **Large bulbs, each, 12c; dozen, \$1.25.**

SOLEIL D'OR NARCISSUS—Yellow with orange cup, very fragrant. **Each, 20c; dozen, \$1.75.**

CHINESE SACRED LILIES—Waxy blossoms with yellow center. **Each, 15c; dozen, \$1.50.**



RED SHADOW

ENJOY THE BEAUTY OF HOLLAND BULBS AGAIN

PRICES ON THIS PAGE ARE POSTPAID NICHOLSON'S FINE IMPORTED TULIPS

We are pleased to be able to offer again Holland grown tulips. The varieties selected below have proven their worth in Texas gardens for many years. Plant seven inches deep in well-drained soil. Bone meal is the perfect fertilizer for tulips.

BLEU AIMABLE—Best of so-called Blue Tulips. The color is heliotrope with a decided steel-blue cast over the petals. The blooms are of good size and make a delightful contrast with the lighter yellow and white Tulips. **Each, 15c; dozen, \$1.65; \$11.00 per 100.**

BARTIGON—Rich, fiery crimson, somewhat brighter at the margin. Base is pure white with a rich blue halo. Excellent forcer. **Each, 15c; dozen, \$1.50; \$11.00 per 100.**

BISHOP—Bright clear Violet Tulip of good size, color and substance. Makes an excellent combination behind a bed of pansies. **Each, 20c; dozen, \$2.00; \$14.50 per 100.**

BLUE PARROTT—The artistic form of these unusual tulips make them especially suitable for cut flower purposes. The petals are feathered, twisted, and lacinated. Green shades show amongst the brilliant color of the bright purple blue petals. **Each, 35c; dozen, \$3.75; \$28.00 per 100.**

CITY OF HAARLEM (Darwin)—The universal favorite of long standing. Beautiful cardinal red with steel blue base with white ring. Strong stems and excellent substance. This is the outstanding red Tulip. **Each, 18c; dozen, \$1.85; \$13.00 per 100.**

CLARA BUTT (Darwin)—Truly a lovely Tulip whose popularity seems to grow with the years. The flowers are of a soft pure pink; perfect for cutting and are an excellent complement to the dainty blue and lavender annuals which bloom in the early Spring. It should be in every garden. **Each, 15c; dozen, \$1.50; \$10.00 per 100.**

CLUSIANA (The Lady Tulip)—A lovely little tulip, outer petals cherry red, inner petals white, with violet center. Height, 8 inches. April flowering. Plant 6 to 9 inches deep amongst stones or the roots of other plants in a warm, sheltered situation and in fairly light soil. **Each, 15c; dozen, \$1.75; \$11.50 per 100.**

FARNCOMBE SANDERS (Darwin)—This is a popular variety most often used for landscape effects in front of Evergreens. Bright rose-scarlet flowers of perfect form. **Each, 15c; dozen, \$1.65; \$11.00 per 100.**

KAUFMANNIANA—Another botanical tulip from Central Asia, bearing in March large flowers of elegant form and remarkable beauty opening out to a great size in the sun. Petals large, broad and reflexing, creamy white with more or less carmine-red on the reverse; center golden yellow. Height, 5 to 7 inches. **Each, 15c; dozen, \$1.50; \$10.00 per 100.**

PEKING—An outstanding variety for size and height that is particularly good for bedding purposes. A large golden yellow flower whose cup-like blooms are particularly effective when planted with blue-flowered perennial plants. **Each, 18c; dozen, \$1.85; \$13.00 per 100.**

PRINCESS ELIZABETH—Clear rose pink deepening in color with age. Excellent forcer. A very good Tulip for any garden. **Each, 15c; dozen, \$1.65; \$11.00 per 100.**

YELLOW GIANT—Large finely shaped flower of rich, golden yellow, often tinted bronze at the tips of petals. One of the best yellow Tulips. **Each, 15c; dozen, \$1.65; \$11.00 per 100.**

ZWANENBURG—This is a flower of excellent form, the handsome bloom held straight and high on splendid stems. For your evening garden, for contrast, or just because you love white Tulips, here is the finest you can buy. **Each, 15c; dozen, \$2.00; \$13.50 per 100.**

FANTASY (Parrot)—Most exotic, with its fringed and notched petals of deep pink, making flowers of such size that they are too huge to hold erect. **Each, 18c; dozen, \$2.00; \$13.50 per 100.**

NICHOLSON'S PAINT-BOX MIXTURE

Every color of the artist's paint box is included in this fine mixture of Tulips. It is composed of Darwin and Cottage Tulips and many new and old varieties. **Dozen, \$1.25; \$9.50 per 100.**

NICHOLSON'S BULBOUS IRIS

THE POOR MAN'S ORCHID

The beauty of Bulbous Iris is indisputable, and their adaptability to growing conditions in the Southwest is proven by the experiences of many gardens. Proudly this plant is called "The Poor Man's Orchid," and with each year, enthusiasm for these Bulbous Iris increases. We cannot recommend them too highly. Plant during September and October in rich, loamy, well-drained soil; cover 2 inches with a space of 4 inches between the bulbs. The number after each variety denotes the flowering index.

YELLOW QUEEN (3)—Standards and falls uniform bright golden yellow. Early bloomer and highly recommended. **Each, 10c; dozen, \$1.00; \$7.00 per 100.**

WEDGEWOOD (1)—Standards wedgewood blue, falls deeper blue; flowers held high on rigid stems. First to bloom in very early spring. **Each, 10c; dozen, \$1.00; \$7.00 per 100.**

IMPERATOR (7)—Large, free blooming, dark blue. One of the latest blooming types. A favorite because of its long blooming period. Long stems and excellent for cutting. **Each, 10c; dozen, \$1.00; \$7.00 per 100.**

WHITE EXCELSIOR (3)—Uniform pure white, falls very broad, very good form and substance. Early and good for forcing. Flowers are borne on about 22-inch stems, which makes them excellent for cutting. We recommend White Excelsior. **Each, 10c; dozen, \$1.00; \$7.00 per 100.**

BEARDED IRIS—Large, strong roots—purple, white, pink, and lavender. **Each, 15c; dozen, \$1.50.**

Nicholson's Fine Imported Hyacinths

Hyacinths are a precious source of scent and color and have been greatly missed from our gardens for the past several years. No other plant requires so little coaxing either in the garden or in the house. As house plants, in bowls with bulb fibre, or on glasses filled with pure water, or in good old-fashioned clay pots and pans with garden soil. Its rising spikes, colorful and fragrant, effect a rare and perfect quality of delight. Fertilize with bone meal.

CITY OF HAARLEM—Large flower heads growing upright on strong stems. Color of pure soft yellow. Sweet scented and good for bedding.

GERTRUDE—Deep rose pink that will blend with most any color. Its compact truss adds to her stateliness, excellent for forcing.

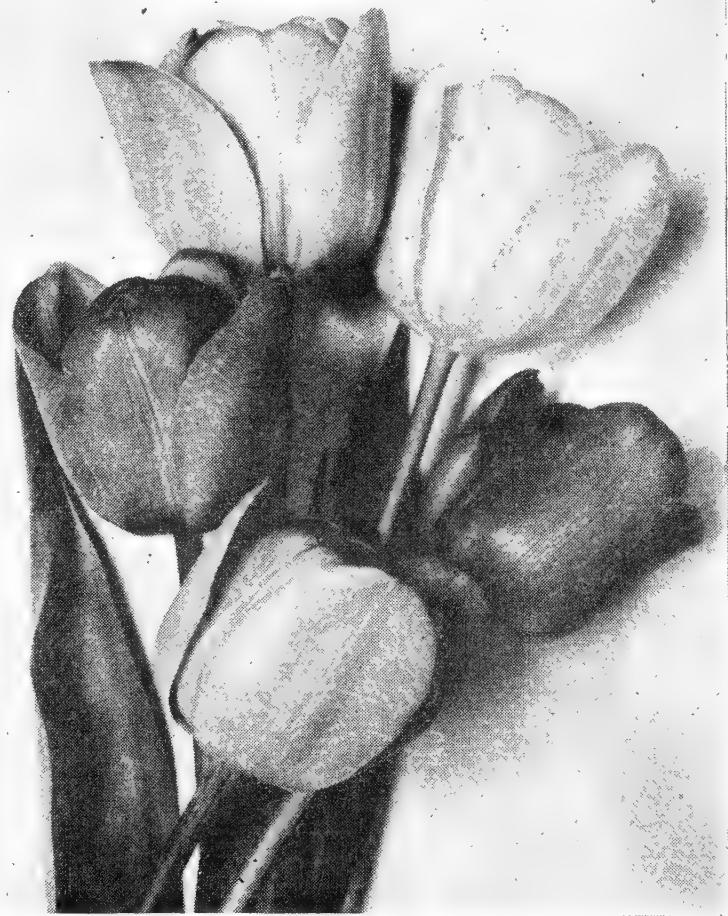
GRAND MAITRE—A deep lavender blue, dark stem which harmonizes beautifully with the color of the bells.

LA VICTOIRE—Fine spikes of glistening carmine will brighten a flower garden to its utmost. A good hardy variety.

L'INNOCENCE—Large pure white bloom, heads very sweet scented on good strong stems. A good variety for bedding or forcing.

KING OF THE BLUES—Deep violet blue, its royal purple richness and spicy fragrance give it an important place among hyacinths.

Price on all above varieties: Each, 30c; dozen, \$3.00.



TULIPS—PAINT BOX MIXTURE

NICHOLSON'S FINE GARDEN LILIES

No garden is complete without lilies with their stately, exotic beauty. Fall planting begins with the Madonna in September and ends with the Regal in December. With a green background and a covering at their feet of some annual, like petunias, they will bring a delight to your garden unsurpassed by any other flower in grace and loveliness. **ALL PRICES ON THIS PAGE ARE POSTPAID.**

MADONNA—First to bloom and a universal favorite among the fragrant white lilies. Plant in rich, well-drained bed in September and October; cover bulb 2 inches. **Each, 60c; 3 for \$1.75; dozen, \$7.00.**

CREOLE LILIES—Louisiana grown Bermuda Easter Lily. **Each, 35c; dozen, \$3.75.**

TIGRINUM SPLENDENS—The Tiger Lily in its richest color and form. Flowers salmon-orange, spotted black. Plant in November and December; cover 5 inches. **Each, 30c; dozen, \$3.00.**

CENTIFOLIUM HYBRID LILIES—Similar to their parent, the Regale Lily, these new hybrids even surpass their illustrious forebears for garden beauty. Extremely tall, averaging well over six feet with fragrant trumpets of large size and widely flaring the blooms vary in color from icy white to warm cream color. The reverse side of the petals is sometimes pink, light brown, white or greenish white. This is a very hardy strain and requires the same general culture as the Regales. **Each, 45c; dozen, \$4.75.**

LILIUM FORMOSANUM—An especially fine strain of uniformly tall white trumpets with a pale emerald green throat and yellow anthers. The exterior of the petals are slightly brown and unusually heavy substance. Flowering season late September and October. **Each, 30c; dozen, \$3.50.**

MISCELLANEOUS BULBS FOR FALL PLANTING

A BULB FOR EVERY SPOT IN THE GARDEN

SCILLAS—These lovely flowers, sometimes called Wood Hyacinths, bloom in the spring in full sun or shade, even under evergreens. The erect stems, 8 to 10 inches tall, are covered with beautiful drooping bells of pink, blue and white.

Queen of the Blues; Queen of the Pinks; Alba (White)

PRICES ON ABOVE VARIETIES: Each, 8c; dozen, 75c; \$5.00 per 100.

MUSCARI (Grape Hyacinths)—Delicate spires of blue loom up like so many fairy sceptres from these little bulbs. Wonderful companion for pansies. **Each, 5c; dozen, 50c.**

RANUNCULUS (Persian Buttercup)—Double flowers in every conceivable color borne on stout, tall stems. Excellent for borders and naturalizing. Plant crown up, points down. **Each, 8c; dozen, 75c; \$5.50 per 100.**

ANEMONES (Wind Flower)—Brilliant flowers resembling a single peony. Plant in a cool, shady bed, well mulched with peat moss. When established will last for years. **Each, 8c; dozen, 75c; \$5.50 per 100.**

ORNITHOGALUM (Star of Bethlehem)—

ARABICUM—White flowers with black base produced on a tall spike. **Each, 10c; dozen, \$1.10; \$7.75 per 100.**

SNOWFLAKE—Nodding white blossoms tipped green growing on stems 12 inches tall. **Each, 10c; dozen, \$1.00; \$7.50 per 100.**

FREESIAS—Most sweetly scented flowers grown. For indoor forcing, place in pots in September and keep outdoors until cold weather arrives. Water regularly. When brought indoors keep in a cool, sunny room.

Purity. Pure white; of strong growth.

California. Beautiful golden yellow.

Splendens. Large, blooming pure lavender.

Mrs. Mark Peters. Attractive rosy-salmon with lower petals blotched orange and yellow.

PRICES ON ABOVE FREESIAS: Each, 5c; dozen, 60c; \$4.50 per 100.

CROCUS

First of the bulbs to appear in the early spring are the Crocus. Flowers bloom at ground level and very short stalked. If planted in well drained spots will increase from year to year.

Purpurea Grandiflora. Very deep purple.

Yellow Mammoth. Jumbo yellow blooms.

King of the Whites. Large pure white.

Sir Walter Scott. White, striped pale lilac.

PRICES ON ABOVE VARIETIES: Each, 10c; dozen, 75c; \$5.50 per 100.

CALLA ELLIOTTIANNA—Highly decorative with large funnel shaped yellow blooms, spotted leaves. Partial shade and rich, moist soil are its requirements. **Each, 30c; dozen, \$3.00.**

CALLA AETHIOPICA—The pure white Calla Lily. This is easily grown and will produce large majestic blooms when planted in good rich, loamy soil. Excellent for partly shaded areas. **Each, 35c; dozen, \$3.50.**

PARDALINUM GIGANTUM (Sunset Lily)—Hardy, robust lily rising to the height of 6 feet. Large, scarlet petals, purple spotted. Flowers begin to expand from base of clusters upward, producing a succession of opening blooms for two or three weeks. **Each, 40c; dozen, \$4.25.**

HENRYI—A beautiful and stately Lily growing from 4 to 6 feet in height. The strong stems carry six or more nodding flowers of recurving shape and are of a soft orange color with emerald green hearts. *Lilium Henryi* should be planted where it is somewhat shaded, and as this is a stem-rooting variety it should be planted to a depth of 10 to 12 inches. July and August bloomer. **Each, 75c; dozen, \$7.50.**

SHUKSAN—This fine lily, in our opinion, is the finest of the so-called Bellingham hybrids. This beautiful garden lily is of the recurved type, the color soft yellow with maroon spots. After becoming established this lily grows up to six feet. Likes plenty of humus and good drainage. **Each, 60c; dozen, \$6.75.**

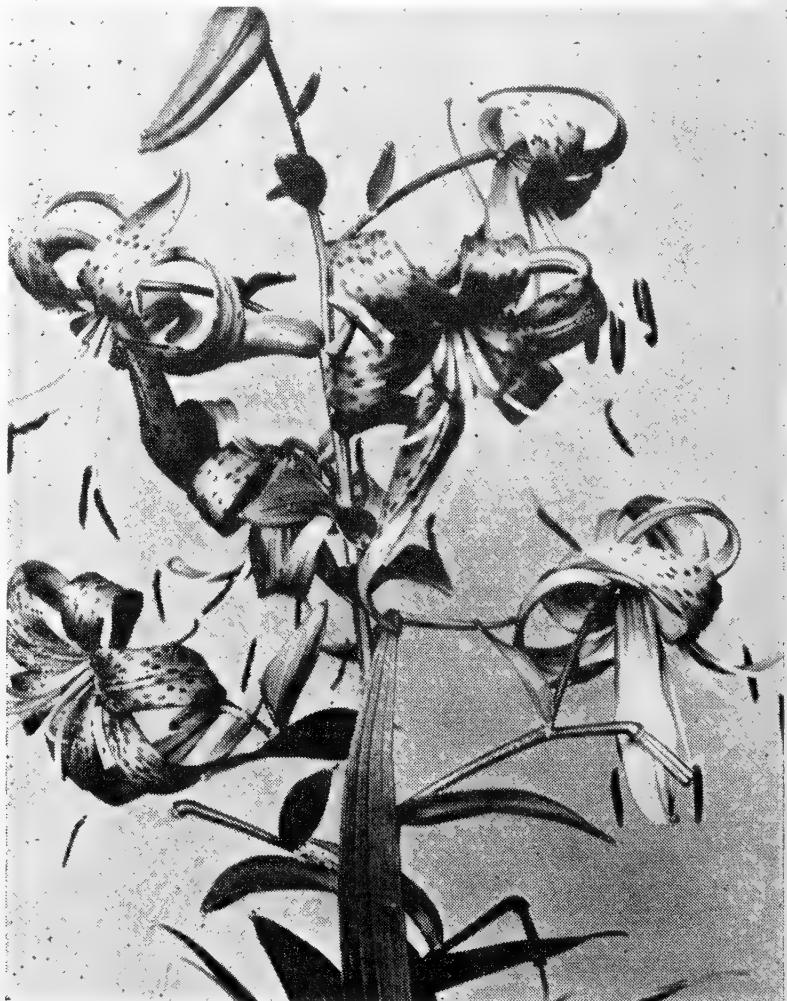
AMARYLLIS

There is no flower grown in the garden that makes a more gorgeous display during the Spring than Amaryllis. Once planted, the bulbs come up each year and make a wonderful showing of magnificent flowers with the least possible care and trouble. Shallow planting essential for blooms.

BELLADONNA MAJOR—This lovely Fall-blooming Amaryllis bears several lily-like flowers on a solid stem. **Each, 40c; dozen, \$4.00.**

JOHNSONI—One of the most popular Amaryllis. Large crimson-scarlet flowers with a white stripe down the center of each petal. **Each, 40c; dozen, \$4.00.**

HYPEASTRUM HYBRIDS—The strain we offer ranges in color from pure white from marking of red and the richest scarlet. For the surprise of your life, plant some of the Hypeastrum Hybrids. **Each, 60c; dozen, \$6.00.**



TIGRINUM SPLENDENS

NICHOLSON'S HEMEROCALLIS

Today's Day Lilies range in color shades of yellow, pink, red, mahogany, improved orange and yellow shades, etc. They thrive anywhere in full sun or partial shade. They are good in either acid or lime soil. They are excellent for either border or foundation plantings. Planted with other plants they blend well so as to make your garden a place of lovely beauty.

CINNABAR—Cadmineum Yellow sprinkled rose brown. A very unusual Day Lily that will be the pride of your garden. Very effective for planting with other flowers and blends well with either yellows or oranges. **Each, 35c; 3 for \$1.00.**

GOLD DUST—A golden yellow flower turning to a light brown on the outside. It is one of the earliest Day Lilies to bloom. Its beautiful trumpet borne on long, slender stems. A very effective garden subject. **Each, 30c; 3 for 75c.**

HYPERION—Hyperion is a real show Day Lily. It is the Class A winner of the Award of Merit of the Royal Horticultural Society of Great Britain. Stems are sometimes 40 inches long with numerous blooms of fine citron yellow. It is a vigorous grower blooming fairly late. **Each, 75c.**

OPHIR—Large golden yellow flowers blooming in groups of 10 or 12 to a stem on robust plants. It grows about 36 inches tall and is one of the best Day Lilies for your collection. **Each, 50c; 3 for \$1.35.**

HYBRIDS—Exciting new colors in the hybrid strain shading from pale yellows to reds and purplish reds. **Each, 50c.**

PEONIES

There are few Spring flowers that are more startlingly beautiful when in bloom than the Peony. Rich soil and plenty of water are required during the blooming period. Three weeks before planting dig the soil out about 18 inches and work pulverized sheep manure and bone meal where they are to be placed. Cover roots one inch. The numbers shown after each variety are the averages tabulated from the votes of the members of the American Peony Society. Ten is the highest possible score.

ALBERT CROUSSE (8.6)—Fragrant salmon pink flowers borne on stiff stems; erect growth.

FELIX CROUSSE (8.4)—Brilliant ruby red. Compact typical bomb-shaped flowers, fragrant and free blooming.

EDULIS SUPERBA (7.6)—Early blooming bright mauve pink; large, loose, flat crown when fully open. Upright growth.

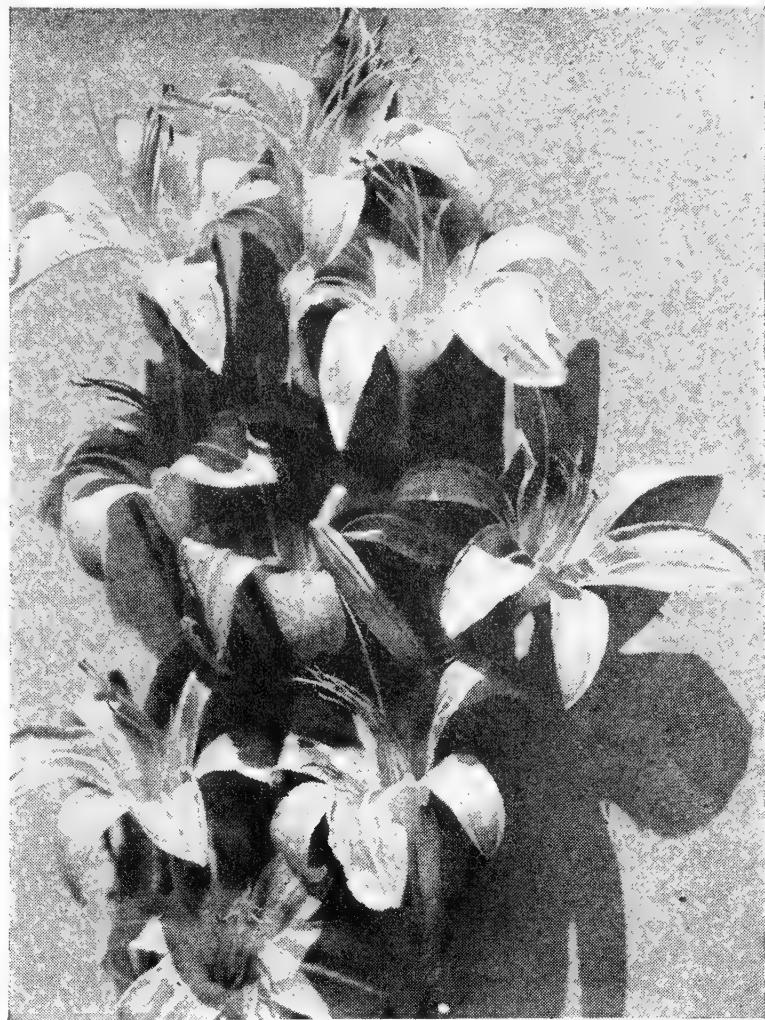
FESTIVA MAXIMA (9.3)—Purest white, center flecked carmine. Large, perfectly shaped full double flowers, rose type. Early and of strong growth.

MONS. JULES ELIE (9.2)—Peerless, pure pink. Large globular flowers with very full center of imbricated petals, overlaid with a silvery sheen. One of the handsomest and most lasting cutting sorts in existence.

PRICES ON ALL THE ABOVE: Each, 60c; dozen, \$6.00

Nicholson's Bulbous Iris Special

This is a mixture of our better known varieties. Mixed so as to give the small gardener a complete variety of our Bulbous Iris. Plant in the fall for Spring blooming. The flowers are excellent for cutting; resembling the queen of all flowers, the Orchid. **Dozen, 75c; \$5.50 per 100.**



HEMEROCALLIS—HYBRIDS

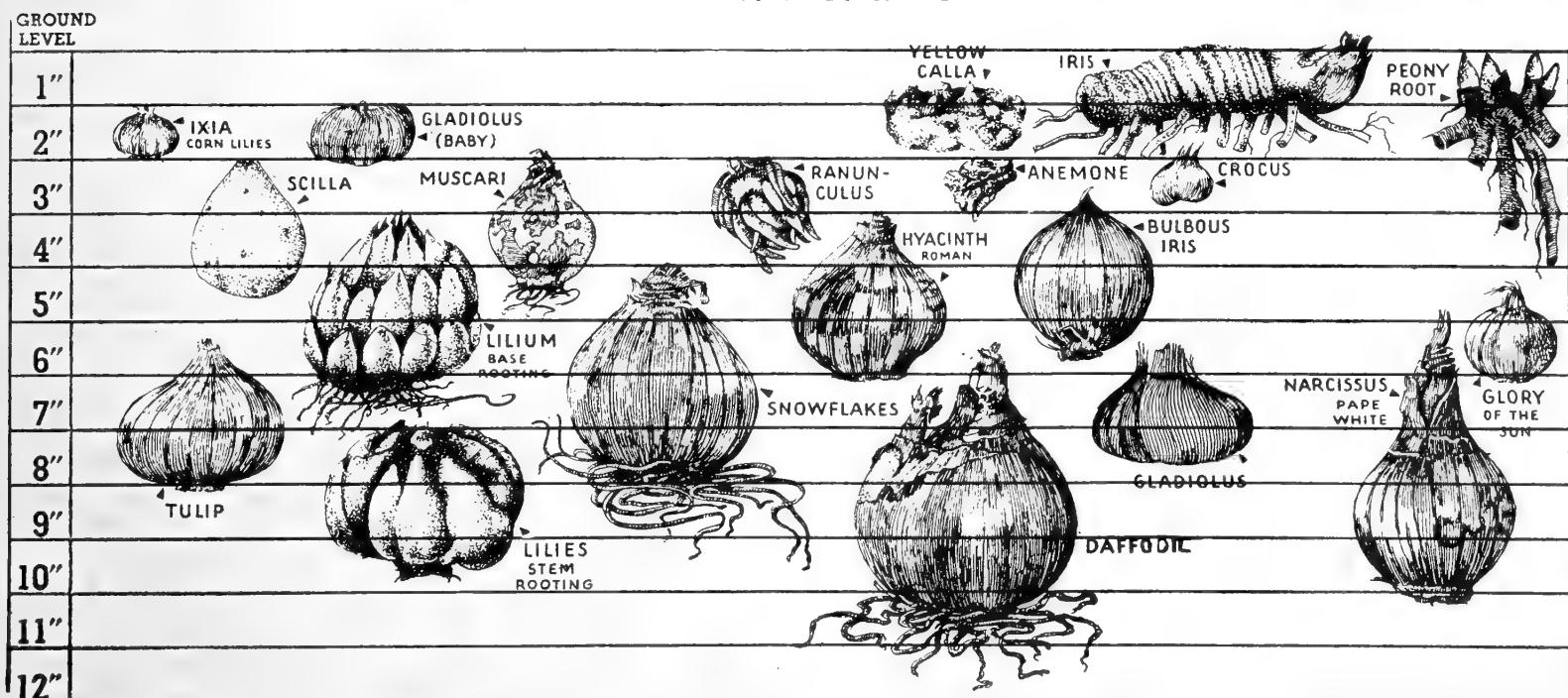
NICHOLSON'S MIXED DAFFODIL

Special

A fine mixture for naturalizing because of their hardiness. These bulbs flower well and will give a delightful effect by planting them in large groups in the shrub beds or among the trees in a wooded section.

Dozen, 85c; \$6.50 per 100

BULB PLANTING CHART



LET'S PLANT FLOWERS AGAIN THIS FALL

We have always supplied our customers with the very best in Flower Seeds, the newer introductions as well as the old fashioned kinds, but it just couldn't be done during the war years. The little farms and gardens in Holland that used to supply a large amount of our seeds were entirely cut off from us, and have only recently started producing again in a small way. We hope to have a limited supply this fall of some of the varieties that have been short, and very soon to be able to supply all kinds needed. We would like to see flowers growing around every home, and we hope the time never comes when it may seem necessary to neglect these "Ambassadors of Peace" again. Please send us your order for whatever you need, and we will do our dead level best to supply you.



SNAPDRAGON—RUST PROOF

Alyssum

A hardy annual used for borders and edging.

1741—SAXATILE COMPACTUM (Gold Dust or Basket of Gold). A beautiful showy plant, with bright yellow blooms, and it flowers so freely that little of the foliage is visible when in full bloom. An excellent plant for borders or rock gardens. Hardy perennial, 12 inches. Price, pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1742—LILAC QUEEN. A beautiful deep lavender lilac of dwarf, compact growth, height 6 inches. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1402—MARITIMUM. Usually grows about 8 inches high and spreads. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c; oz., 50c, postpaid.

1403—LITTLE GEM (Carpet of Snow). A beautiful white sort for borders. Plants grow about 6 inches tall, produce an abundance of flowers. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

Aquilegia

(Long-Spurred Columbine)

HP. Without a doubt the finest strain of Columbine yet produced. The plants are strong thrifty growth with large flowers.

1813—BLUE SHADES. Blue shades that will please the eye. Pkt., 25c; 5 pkts., \$1.00, postpaid.

1814—ORANGE AND SCARLET SHADES. A wide array of light to orange scarlet shades. Pkt., 25c; 5 pkts., \$1.00, postpaid.

1640—LONG SPURRED MIXED. While all Aquilegias are beautiful, we believe this to be the finest. Pkt., 15c; 2 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1708—MRS. SCOTT ELLIOTT'S STRAIN. Long-spurred Hybrids. Extra large bloom with very long spurs. A harmonious combination of shades fitted to any garden plan. Pkt., 25c; 5 pkts., \$1.00, postpaid.

Antirrhinum—Snapdragon

Snapdragons are very hardy and easy to grow, and produce an abundance of flowers from the time they begin blooming in the spring until frost. They are among our most popular flowers, and are especially desirable for cutting.

GIANT (RUST-PROOF) SNAPDRAGONS

For stateliness and magnificence of flower spikes these are the very best Snapdragons to plant. Grow about 30 inches tall, the upper third of the stalk being studded with gorgeous blooms of huge size and exquisite form.

1820—DAINTINESS. Rose pink, white tube.

1823—PINKIE. Clear pink.

1824—DEFIANCE. Scarlet.

1825—SHASTA. Pure white.

1826—TORCHLIGHT. Garnet suffused orange, bright yellow lip.

1827—YELLOW JACKET. Deep yellow.

Price of each of the above: Pkt., 15c; 2 for 25c, postpaid.

1828—GIANT RUST-PROOF MIXED. A well balanced mixture of all the above and many other desirable colors. Pkt., 10c; 3 for 25c, postpaid.

SEMI-DWARF (RUST-PROOF) SNAPDRAGONS

Neat, dwarf plants, about 18 inches tall, with long dense spikes of beautiful blooms. Excellent for beds and borders.

1819—SEMI-DWARF MIXED. All the best colors, carefully blended to make a lovely display. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

Texas Wild Flowers

BLUE BONNET

(*Lupinus Texensis*)

The Texas State Flower. Grows wild all over the prairies of Central and South Texas.

1414—TEXAS BLUE BONNET. Price, pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

TEXAS BLUE BELL

(*Eustoma Russellianum*)

1564. A native plant possessing unusual charm and worthy of a place in any flower garden. It is an annual; grows erect and to a height of 2½ to 3 feet; the foliage is silvery green with entire, opposite leaves; blooms profusely from late June to early September; the flowers are bell-shaped and of a beautiful purplish blue color with golden yellow centers and stamens; ideal for cutting and retains its beauty longer after cutting than most other flowers. Pkt., 25c; 5 pkts., \$1.00, postpaid.

TEXAS PLUME

(*Gilia Coronopifolia*)

1565—This native flowering plant cannot escape your notice and admiration. It grows erect, attaining a height from 3 to 6 feet. Attached closely to the stems are innumerable red tubular flowers and feathery foliage resembling the cypress vine. This plant really deserves a spot in your garden. Pkt., 20c; 3 pkts., 50c, postpaid.

TEXAS GAILLARDIA

(*Gaillardia Pulchella*)

1563—Also known as Indian Blanket or Firewheel. Edges of red ray flowers usually tipped with yellow. Most everyone is familiar with its beauty produced in masses in the Spring. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

Candytuft

Annual: A Prolific Bloomer

UMBELLATA TYPE—Umbrella-shaped blooms. The old favorite variety.

1421—CRIMSON.

1422—PINK.

1423—LAVENDER.

1424—MIXED.

Price of each, pkt., 10c; 3 for 25c, postpaid.

1525—MINIATURE GEM—Hyacinth Flowered.

A. A miniature Candytuft and of the much wanted Hyacinth flowered type growing only 2½ inches high. As its giant brother, it is white and excellent for low borders. Pkt., 15c; 2 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1420—GIANT WHITE HYACINTH FLOWERED. This is an extra select strain of Candytuft, with enormous trusses of white blooms. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

Canterbury Bells

(*Campanula*)

This is one of the best of the old-fashioned flowers, easy to grow, preferring a rich, moist soil. Flowers are of many colors, growing in the shape of a cup and saucer.

1586—ANNUAL CANTERBURY BELLS. A. This flower will bloom in six months from time planted. Height about 2½ feet. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1585—SINGLE-MIXED. B. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

Calendula

(Pot Marigold)

Annual; grows in any soil.

1417—DOUBLE MIXED. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1418—ORANGE KING. A very large and double, bright orange-red, dark eye. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1642—CAMPFIRE. The flowers are extremely large, very dark orange with a scarlet sheen. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1643—LEMON QUEEN. Identical with Orange King but a rich lemon-yellow. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

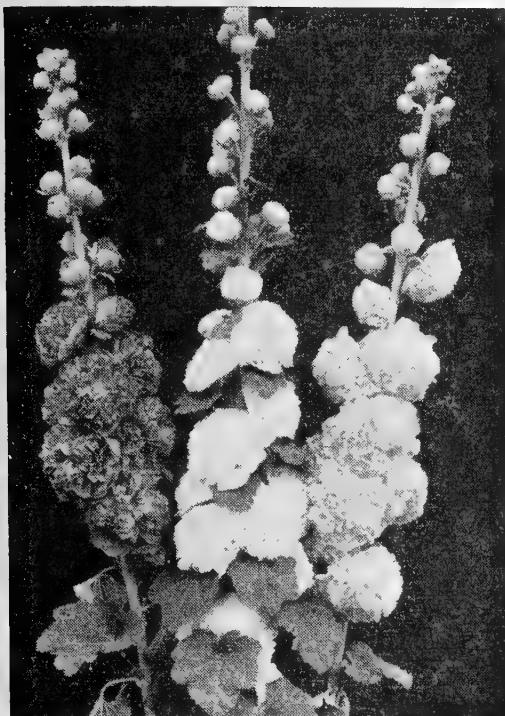
1644—APRICOT QUEEN. A dandy new shaded apricot that will please. Pkt., 15c; 2 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1645—ORANGE SHAGGY. A distinct Calendula, Chrysanthemum appearance. A deep orange shading to lighter orange. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.



1640—LONG SPURRED MIXED

FOR VERY EARLY SPRING BLOOMS



1472—HOLLYHOCKS

Carnations

1429—MARGUERITE. Finest double mixed. Pkt., 10c; 3 for 25c, postpaid.

1430—CHABAUD'S GIANT EVERBLOOMING. Mixed colors. A magnificent strain of double Carnations. Pkt., 15c; 2 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

Centaurea

1433—CYANUS DOUBLE RED BOY. A deep glowing red of the Blue Boy type. A wonderful new addition to this family. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1782—CYANUS, DOUBLE BLUE BOY. The best of the dark blues and fully double. This charming blue flower and especially this particular variety is excellent for cut flowers. Pkt., 10c; 3 for 25c, postpaid.

1528—CYANUS DOUBLE PINKIE. A beautiful rose-colored bloom on a plant that does well in the South. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1529—CYANUS JUBILEE GEM. The beautiful blue Cornflower with bright green foliage, distinct from all other Cornflowers. Pkt., 15c; 2 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1431—CYANUS DOUBLE MIXED (Corn Flower). Also known as "Bachelor Button" and "Ragged Sailor." Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c, postpaid.

1434—IMPERIALIS (Sweet Sultan). Satisfactory for cutting; very easy to grow. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

Nicholson's Larkspur

Larkspurs win the admiration of all who grow them. With their finely cut foliage and tall, graceful spikes of double blossoms in a wealth of delightful colors, they provide beautiful, stately backgrounds for mixed borders. Also wonderful for massing in large beds. Furnish striking and charming material for cutting.

TALL DOUBLE STOCK FLOWERED

1484—MIXED. A formula mixture that should please those desiring a wide array of color. Tall stock flowered sorts. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

GIANT IMPERIAL (Delphinium Type Flowers)

This wonderful type is used by the better florists. Tall, upright, compact, basal branching in habit.

1789—LILAC SPIRE. Lilac in a true shade.

1786—BLUE SPIRE. Deep, attractive, violet blue.

1787—CARMINE KING. Deep carmine rose.

1788—EXQUISITE ROSE. A prize winning pink.

1784—WHITE KING. Glistening white, huge flowers.

Coreopsis

1738—DOUBLE SUNBURST GRANDIFLORA. Sunburst is a pleasant change from the well known single form and will add to the beauty of your early summer garden. The double flowers are deep golden yellow and measure 2 to 3 inches across. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1435—LANCEOLATA GRANDIFLORA. A wonderful plant that seems to be especially adapted to Southern climate. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

Cynoglossum

(CHINESE FORGET-ME-NOT)

This Forget-Me-Not was introduced from China, and seems to be perfectly adapted to our climate.

1649—AMABILE BLUE. Forget-Me-Not blue flowers. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

Daisies

1477—DOUBLE SHASTA DAISY. HP. A re-selected strain of Double Shasta that has proven a pleasant surprise. Pkt., 25c; 5 pkts., \$1.00, postpaid.

1450—SHASTA DAISY. Well known perennial. Fine for cut flowers. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

Delphinium

This is Perennial Larkspur, and one planting lasts for several years.

1682—MIXED. Pkt., 15c; 2 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

Eschscholtzia

(CALIFORNIA POPPY)

This is the State flower of California.

1455—AURANTIACA. Best orange. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1457—SINGLE MIXED. The above color and many others in mixture. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

Hollyhocks

Double varieties are hardy perennials; set 4 to 5 feet apart.

1472—DOUBLE MIXED. Price, pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1473—SINGLE MIXED. Price, pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1774—INDIAN SPRING. Hardy ANNUAL. Has semi-double, crinkly edged large flowers, ranging from pale pink to crimson rose. Height from 3½ to 4 feet. Pkt., 20c; 3 pkts., 50c, postpaid.

Price of each of the above: Pkt., 15c; 2 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1790—IMPERIAL MIXED. A well balanced mixture that will please. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

When in Dallas visit one or both of the most modern and complete seed stores in the South.

NICHOLSON'S SEED STORE
(Downtown)
Corner Elm and Lamar Streets, Across
from Sanger's Department Store

NICHOLSON'S SEED STORE
(Highland Park Shopping Village)

If you are looking for the unusual and the best in seeds, garden accessories, pet supplies, gadgets, novelties, etc., stop and shop at "NICHOLSON'S."

Lupins

Lupins thrive in any good garden soil that is well drained. They are hardy perennials.

1589—RUSSELL'S LUPINS. This most wonderful of all Lupins originated in England, where it was awarded a Gold Medal by the Royal Horticultural Society. It is the result of the continuous labor of many years. The spikes of bloom are often 3½ feet or more in length. The flowers somewhat resemble a Sweet Pea and are compactly placed on the tall tapering spikes. The coloring has an enormous range that is unique in character. Pkt., 15c; 2 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

Matricaria

(Feverfew)

1728—MATRICARIA CAPENSIS ALBA; PLENA (Double White Feverfew). Sometimes called button chrysanthemums. Dozens of the blooms are borne on a single stem of the plant. Grows 18 inches high. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1729—MATRICARIA GOLDEN BALL. P. More compact in growth than the white Feverfew, growing to a height of only 8 or 10 inches. Covered with bright yellow densely double button-like blossoms. **Unable to supply.**

Pansies

For early spring blooming, sow seed in August to October. Our stock of pansy seed is very limited as we were unable to secure our usual supply from abroad.

1492—GIANT MIXED. Pkt., 25c; 5 pkts., \$1.00, postpaid.

1493—NICHOLSON'S MAMMOTH FLOWERING MIXED. Pkt., 35c; 3 pkts., \$1.00, postpaid.

Phlox

DRUMMONDI (Grandiflora). Unequalled for the magnificent display of brilliant colors when used in beds. Will thrive in most any soil. This flower is a native of Texas. Grows from 6 inches to 1 foot high.

1504—WHITE

1505—SCARLET

1689—VIOLET

1690—PRIMROSE

1691—PINK

Crop failed—no seed available this season.

1506—MIXED PHLOX. Pkt., 15c; 2 for 25c, postpaid.

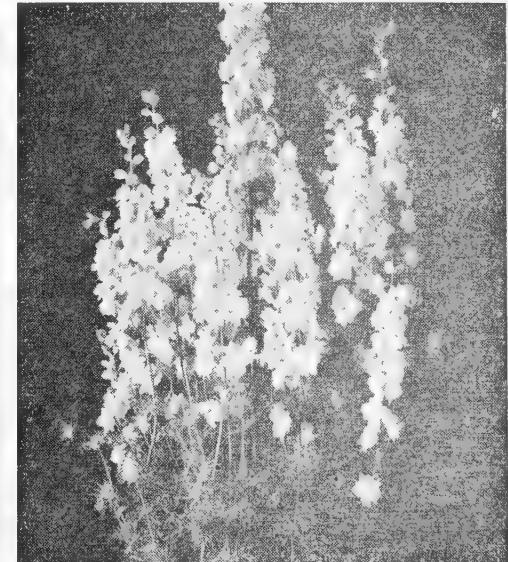
Phlox-Gigantea

1502—SALMON GLORY. The individual florets are gigantic for phlox. The color is a pure salmon-pink, with a distinct creamy-white eye. This, with its clear, clean, crisp appearance, makes one of the most beautiful color combinations we have ever seen. **Crop failed—no seed available this season.**

1503—GIGANTEA MIXED. Crop failed — no seed available this season.

(Below) LARKSPUR

1784—GIANT IMPERIAL WHITE KING



BETTER SEEDS ARE HERE AGAIN

Shirley Poppies

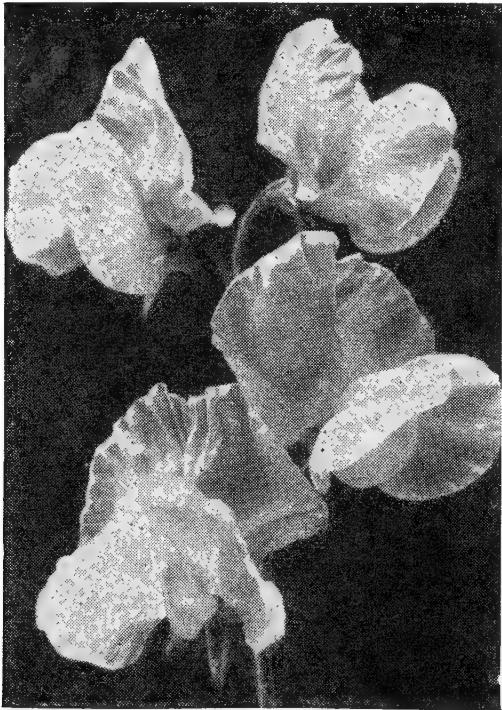
We recommend September and October as the best time to sow, as Poppies stand a great deal of cold weather.

A. Both single and double varieties are very desirable for bedding and borders. The lovely large blooms have a beautiful silk-like crinkled texture, and many fine colors are included. Very easy to grow.

1509—TULIP FLOWERED. The single flowers are bright scarlet and tulip-shaped. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

FALL PLANTING

A greater variety of flowers may be enjoyed throughout the coming year by making liberal plantings this fall of the kinds listed on these pages. Many of our best flowers should be planted in the fall, and we are usually disappointed in them if we delay their planting until spring. Plant your seeds in well prepared beds, and do not cover too deeply. A good rule to follow for small seeds is not to cover them more than four times the thickness of the seed.



SWEET PEA

Nicholson's Petunias

Seed may be planted in the open ground, or started indoors to be transplanted later.

Large Flowering Petunias

1495—GIANT FLUFFY RUFFLES. These produce very large, handsome flowers of enormous size, with ruffled edges and a very rich variety of colors. The large flowers are usually delicately veined inside their wide open throats. Pkt., 25c; 5 pkts., \$1.00, postpaid.

Hybrida or Bedding

Height 18 to 24 inches. The bushy plants are of great value for massing in beds, and their great number of small single flowers makes a gorgeous show.

1805—ALBA. Pure white. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1498—GENERAL DODDS. Velvety blood-red. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1711—HOWARD'S STAR. Purplish red with a bold white star at the center. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1712—VIOLACEA. Deep violet. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1716—ROSE KING. Rich rose with white center. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1714—FLAMING VELVET. Rich and brilliant deep velvety mahogany-red. Very free blooming. Gold Medal winner. All-America Selections, 1936. Pkt., 25c; 5 pkts., \$1.00, postpaid.

1516—AMERICAN LEGION. Scintillating single flowers of brilliant orange scarlet. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1511—SINGLE SHIRLEY MIXED. The blossoms are bright and showy and include an almost endless variety of colors. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1510—DOUBLE SWEET BRIAR. A beautiful begonia-flowered variety. The blooms are a delightful shade of deep rose pink, with satiny petals—crinkled and crumpled. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1512—DOUBLE DAZZLER. The color is a rich orange-scarlet that glistens like live fire. Very effective for mass plantings. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1514—DOUBLE SALMON. One of the loveliest of all double Poppies. A beautiful shade of salmon-pink; very attractive, and admired by everyone. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1515—DOUBLE MIXED. Showy double blooms in many splendid shades. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

Perennial Poppy

1513—ORIENTAL. One of the most popular of the perennial Poppies. Fine large blooms of deep crimson with black blotch in center. Pkt., 15c; 2 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

SWEET PEAS OF BRILLIANT COLORS

(Inoculate Sweet Peas with Garden Nitragin Before Planting)

Large Flowering

1616—GLENEAGLES. Large silver blue.

1617—FORTUNE. Rich dark blue.

1620—WHAT JOY. Cream.

1622—CAPTAIN BLOOD. Blood scarlet veined copper.

1623—AUSTIN FREDERICK. Giant lavender.

1624—WARRIOR. Maroon.

1625—PIRATE GOLD. Golden orange.

1626—PINKIE. Large rose pink.

1627—ROYAL PURPLE. As named.

1629—SMILES. Salmon shrimp pink.

1630—THE CARDINAL. Poppy scarlet.

1631—avalanche. Glistening white.

Price of the above: Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; 1/4 lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

1542—STANDARD SPENCER MIXED. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; 1/4 lb., 90c, postpaid.

1530—EXTRA EARLY SPENCER MIXED. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; 1/4 lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

Hardy Garden Pinks

(Dianthus)

1811—DOUBLE GRASS PINKS. This wonderful little plant with its profusion of spicy scented blooms is not a new variety. It is the pretty little perennial pink that multiplies and spreads so freely in the early spring. No seeds available at present.

1507—DOUBLE MIXED. The flowers are rich in hue; very double, deep fringed petals. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1508—SINGLE MIXED. All colors. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1812—LACINIATUS SPLENDENS. A very showy plant, 6 to 8 inches in height, and produces hundreds of flowers throughout the season. The strongly sweet scented single flowers are about 2 inches in diameter, brilliant crimson with a large white eye. Pkt., 15c; 2 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

Pyrethrum

HP. Height 2 feet. These hardy perennials are of the same family as Chrysanthemums and Matricarias and are very charming and easy to grow. Valuable as cut flowers. We recommend them very highly.

1520—ROSEUM (Single and Double Mixed). Produces a fine percentage of fully double or crested flowers in shades of salmon, rose, crimson and pure white. Pkt., 20c; 3 pkts., 50c, postpaid.

Perennial Sweet Peas

(Everlasting Sweet Peas)

1547—PINK BEAUTY. Pkt., 15c; 2 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1548—WHITE PEARL. Pkt., 15c; 2 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1549—RED. Pkt., 15c; 2 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1550—MIXED. All colors. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

Sweet William

1795—NEWPORT PINK. Strikingly beautiful. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1796—SCARLET BEAUTY. A brilliant single red. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1557—DOUBLE MIXED. (Perennial.) Pkt., 25c; 5 pkts., \$1.00, postpaid.

Stocks—Gilliflower

MAMMOTH DOUBLE EARLY NICE

1700—BRIGHT VIOLET.

1703—MONT BLANC. White.

1701—CANARY YELLOW.

1704—SALMON KING.

1702—CRIMSON KING.

1705—LAVENDER.

Price, any of the above, pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1518—MIXED. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

Verbena

1613—BEAUTY OF OXFORD. Shades from rose pink to rose red.

1551—SCARLET.

1553—BLUE.

1552—WHITE.

1554—PINK.

Price of each, pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1556—MIXED VARIETIES. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

Wallflower

A. This is one of the favorite garden flowers of England. Plants grow about 18 inches high.

1670—MIXED COLORS. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

ALFALFA IS STILL OUR LEADING LEGUME

(*Medicago Sativa*)

Inoculate Seed with Nitragin "A"

Alfalfa is very productive on adapted soils, and is a good cash crop—makes the richest hay—excellent for pasturing. It is hardy and with good care will grow for several years, all this to say nothing of the dollars of nitrogen and fertility it is placing in the soil all the while.

Many successful Alfalfa growers make it a habit to run a harrow over their fields in crisscross fashion after cutting. This helps to keep down the weeds and encourages a more rapid growth. This method will not hurt the roots of your plants. Alfalfa can be cut at any time from start of bloom stage to the time the plants are in full bloom. If cut in the earlier stages the hay is slightly

richer in protein, but later cutting seems to help the long life of your field, as well as making a slightly heavier yield.

Your soil should be clean and well prepared, but firm. Cover the seed about one inch deep with harrow. Firming the land by use of a roller after planting will help you to get a good stand, as well as a more uniform growth.

The seed should be sown broadcast at the rate of 20 pounds to the acre in September, October and November. Can also be planted in February, March and April.

Inoculate your seed before planting with NITRAGIN. We strongly recommend the use of a Seed Sower when planting, so as to get an even and uniform stand.



A FIELD OF PURITY BRAND ALFALFA

"FOR THE LAND'S SAKE" -- PLANT CLOVER

INOCULATE CLOVER SEED WITH NITRAGIN

All clovers have exceptionally high value as feed, containing more protein than grasses. Protein is needed to build up muscle and bone, for full development of growing stock and to increase the yield of milk in milch cattle.

It must be made emphatic that all clovers far outclass the non-legume crops for building the soil. The qualities making clovers useful in this respect are their extensive root system and their power to gather nitrogen from the air. Experiments show that 30 to 50 per cent of the fertilizing value of a clover crop is in the roots and stubble, which adds nitrogen and humus to the soil. A good crop of clover will add to the soil in a single season 200 pounds of nitrogen to the acre.

It is of the utmost importance that clover seed be treated with NITRAGIN before sowing. For prices see page 23.

Alsike or Swedish Clover

(*Trifolium Hybridum*)

INOCULATE SEED WITH NITRAGIN "B"

Alsike Clover is a perennial, often treated as a biennial, as many smooth stalks come from the crown. In many heads the blooms are all white, in others, all pink; sometimes partly pink and partly white.

The leaves are larger than those of white clover and less heart-shaped. The plants are semi-erect, growing tall enough for mowing. As a rule this plant makes growth in both winter and summer, this being especially so on moist lands. When it is sown with grasses it forms a thick undergrowth and greatly increases the yield.

When sown alone, use 10 to 12 pounds to the acre. It is best, however, to sow with other grasses and clovers, using about one-quarter of the above amount. Plant in fall or spring.

Black Medic

(*Medicago Lupulina*)

INOCULATE SEED WITH NITRAGIN "A"

Black Medic is also known in some sections as Yellow Trefoil. It is a good spreading annual plant for winter growing. Has a bright yellow bloom, similar in shape but smaller in size than White Dutch Clover. The plant gets its name from the black color of the mature seed pods.

It re-seeds itself freely and yields a very nutritious pasture. Black Medic has proven to be one of the most valuable additions to Bermuda pastures on lime soils and is certainly worthy of extensive trial on all types of soil over the entire South. Black Medic is closely related to Alfalfa and Bur Clover.

The usual rate of seeding is 15 pounds to the acre. Sow the seed in September, October or the first half of November, also in February

and March. Planted on established pastures or in mixtures with other grasses and clovers, two or three pounds to the acre are sufficient. Will re-seed itself even under rather close grazing.

Crimson Clover

(*Trifolium Incarnatum*)

INOCULATE SEED WITH NITRAGIN "B"

This clover has a record of growing on poorer soil than other clovers, as it is not particularly dependent on lime.

An annual winter growing legume with ability to grow and make its crop during the fall and early spring. As it can be grown in off season it is one of the most economical legumes for green manure.

Plant in August, September or October, sowing 20 pounds of seed to the acre when planted alone; four or five pounds to the acre when planted in mixture.

PRICES

You will find a price list on Alfalfa, Clovers, Grasses, Rye, Barley, Oats, etc., enclosed. Account of price changes, it is necessary that all prices on the above items be subject to change without notice. If you fail to receive a list with your book or should you think it out of date, kindly write us for another.

CLOVER FOR HAY, PASTURE AND SOIL IMPROVEMENT

BUR CLOVER

INOCULATE SEED WITH NITRAGIN "A"

This Clover is used extensively and does well mixed with other clovers and grasses for permanent pasture. It also thrives on a wide range of soils, including sandy loams and limeclad soils.

Bur Clover is one of the finest crops for winter pasturage, and, being a legume, it also places nitrogen in the soil while growing.

Should you plant seed in the bur, it is wise to plant your burs earlier than you would hulled seed, as seeds in the bur are slower to germinate. If planted in this manner, it is best to mix 20 pounds or more with pulverized manure, on a basis of one pound of burs to a bushel of manure. Drop the mixture by hand no more than 30 inches apart each way. If you want to be doubly sure of a stand, you will do well to use large quantities of the mixture. If the hulled seed is sown, use 20 pounds to the acre.

Bur Clover may be sown advantageously on Bermuda sod, the two plants furnishing almost continuous grazing. In this case the seeds are either sown early without covering, or else the Bermuda sod is so plowed as not to

destroy the roots. Use five to ten pounds of seed in the bur or four to six pounds of the hulled seed per acre for planting on Bermuda sod.

Should you have an established pasture not including Bur Clover, you will do well to plant a sprinkling of Bur Clover seed over your ground this fall.

Early Southern Giant Bur Clover in Bur

(*Medicago Arabica*)

This variety is an improved Bur Clover that has attracted much attention over the South. It perpetuates itself if allowed to make seed.

California Hulled Bur Clover

(*Medicago Hispida Denticulata*)

This variety of Clover is popular for sowing in mixtures of grasses and clovers, as the seed are out of the bur and more easily planted.

Melilotus Indica

(Annual Yellow Blossom Clover)

INOCULATE SEED WITH NITRAGIN "A"

Sometimes called Yellow Blossom Sweet Clover and also spoken of as Sour Clover. The chief use has been for early pasturage and soil improvement.

Melilotus Indica has proven a great find to owners of orchards when used as a winter cover crop.

This plant, like many other clovers, thrives best on lime soils; however, it has been successfully grown on other types of soils. Its use should be extended more widely for winter pasturage and as a winter cover crop, especially on stiff lands.

Plant in September, October or November at the rate of 15 pounds to the acre, or about four pounds to the acre when planted with clovers and grasses.

Red Clover

(*Trifolium Pratense*)

INOCULATE SEED WITH NITRAGIN "B"

This Clover is a very important leguminous forage and soil building crop in many sections of the United States.

It will not grow on soil light in lime content, or on hard rundown land, in which the organic matter has been exhausted. In the South it is only locally grown as a winter crop.

Sow broadcast, 15 pounds to the acre or 8 pounds to the acre in drill. Sow in the fall for best results.

Subterranean Clover

(*Trifolium Subterraneum*)

INOCULATE SEED WITH NITRAGIN "B"

Cattle and sheep are extremely fond of Subterranean Clover. Subterranean Clover is an annual which, on account of re-seeding itself, is permanent when once established.

The lower shoots force their seed pods into the soil, from which the Clover probably derives its name.

Sow 20 pounds of seed to the acre. As the seeds are reasonably large, can be planted with an ordinary grain drill. When planted in mixture, sow one-quarter the above amount. Plant in fall or spring.

For more information on this Clover, we suggest that you write the Texas Agricultural & Mechanical College, College Station, Texas, and ask for Circular No. 37.

White Dutch Clover

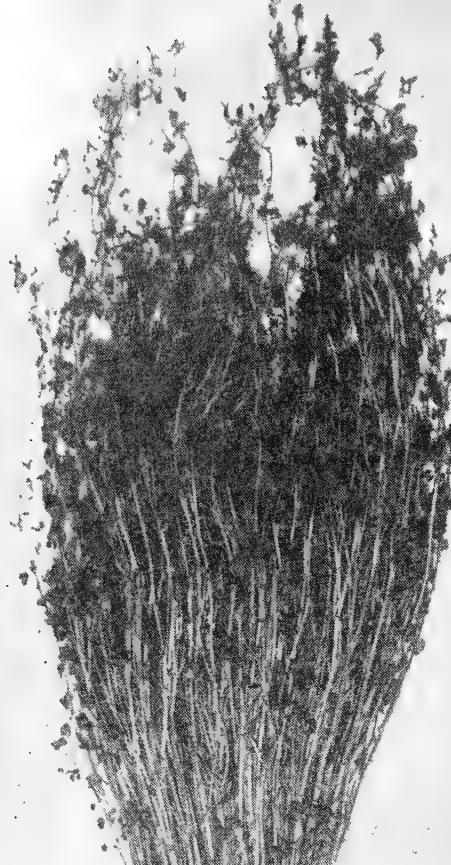
(*Trifolium Repens*)

INOCULATE SEED WITH NITRAGIN "B"

White Dutch Clover is a long-lived perennial. It is very valuable as a grazing plant; incidentally, valuable as a honey plant, and for soil improvement. You will also find this same Clover planted with grasses for a winter lawn—and in heavily shaded spots, through the summer. White Dutch Clover thrives over most of the cotton belt. It requires a fairly moist soil, with a preference for loamy, fertile soils.

Does well in Bermuda and mixed pastures, furnishing grazing in late winter and early spring—long before the Bermuda starts. Will mix well with other clovers and most grasses for a permanent pasture.

When sown alone, use 10 to 12 pounds to the acre; when planted with other grasses, one-fourth the above amount is sufficient. Plant in fall or spring.



BUR CLOVER

Lespedeza

INOCULATE SEED WITH NITRAGIN "L"

Lespedeza spreads over the ground, forming a dense carpet growth. It will re-seed itself under practically all conditions.

You will do well to give your soil a light preparation for the planting of Lespedeza, as it will assist the germination. This does not apply to most other clovers.

Where sown by itself, use 25 pounds of seed per acre broadcast. Where mixed with other clovers and grasses, use about one-quarter or one-fifth of the above amount.

Common Lespedeza

(*Lespedeza Striata*)

This is the variety of Lespedeza that has grown throughout the South for many years.

Korean Lespedeza

(*Lespedeza Stipulacea*)

This is a valuable pasture plant, doubling the carrying capacity of the native grass pasture when it is most luxuriant through July, August and September, just at a time when many other grasses and clovers are not at their best.

Korean Lespedeza differs from the regular Lespedeza in the larger and heavier growth.

Kobe Lespedeza

This variety is larger than the regular Lespedeza, a vigorous grower and maturing about the same time as the regular Lespedeza, and is well adapted for both pasture and hay crop.

Lespedeza Sericea

It is a perennial plant; you can, therefore, depend on it increasing in value each season. It must be cut for hay at the proper time, otherwise the stems will be woody. Experimental tests have proven that it will thrive on soils too sour for alfalfa and most clovers.

INOCULATE ALL LEGUMES
WITH
NITRAGIN
The Original Legume Inoculator

BELOW—
MELILOTUS
INDICA



WHITE FLOWERING SWEET CLOVER for Heavy Soils

PLANT WHITE FLOWERING SWEET CLOVER ON BLACK LAND

(*Melilotus Alba Bi.*)

INOCULATE SEED WITH NITRAGIN "A"

White Flowering Sweet Clover is a biennial and, as a rule, does not bloom the first year after planting; the growth is much more rapid the second year. With the stimulus of food stored in the roots and the second year growth starting early in the spring of the second season, you are assured a good early pasture or an abundant hay crop.

The first year's growth of this plant should be used for pasture. The second year's growth can be used for pasture as early as March—before most summer plants are available—and may be pastured throughout the early summer.

Sweet Clover requires a firm, well-settled seed bed, with only a bit of loose soil on the surface to permit the seed to be covered lightly.

For spring sowing, soil that has been ploughed in the fall is usually in the proper shape. Land should be ploughed several months or more in advance of sowing of Sweet Clover. Should the seed be sown on soil that appears to be a bit loose, it will be wise to roll the field after sowing.

Sow in the fall and spring at the rate of 15 pounds per acre.

Scarifying of seed hastens the germination, Nicholson's Tested White Flowering Sweet Clover seed is hulled and scarified, both of which help and hasten germination and insure you a good stand.

Sweet Clover is useful for soil improvement, for hay, for pasture, and as a honey plant for the bees. For soil improvement it is very valuable to lime and heavy clay and black lands, not only on account of the luxuriance of stems and foliage, but also because the thick roots, on decaying, improve the drainage and texture of the soil.

In Texas, this great Clover is especially adapted to the stiff lands, and even clay soils, that are too poor in organic matter to support a thrifty growth of Alfalfa or other clovers and grasses. Such soil will increase greatly in value with each year's growth of Sweet Clover.

Growing Sweet Clover is the best known method of building up worn-out lands. Black lands especially will respond to Sweet Clover where commercial fertilizer fails.

READ THIS -- LEGUME PLANTERS

SWEET CLOVER

Winter legumes sown in the fall protect the soil from wind and water erosion. The soil becomes covered with a blanket of plant growth. It is not left bare and thus exposed to weather conditions. They also serve the useful purpose of absorbing and holding mineral plant-food nutrients that may be otherwise leached away in the drainage waters.

The yield of cotton following a good growth of winter legumes may be increased by 200 to 300 pounds of lint cotton per acre.

The main purpose of growing legumes is to increase the organic matter and nitrogen content of the soil. The amount of nitrogen added to the soil by plowing under winter legumes is usually expressed as the nitrate of soda equivalent. This has been found to vary from several hundred pounds per acre to one-half ton and more per acre depending upon the plant growth.

Our winters are so mild that such plants as Alfalfas and Clovers, Winter Peas and Vetches, as well as most grasses and cereal grains, will grow in the late fall and winter unmolested by the cold, and at a time when the land would otherwise be idle.

Corn yields have been increased by 20 or more bushels per acre following a winter legume. These facts afford ample proof that winter legumes bring better paying crops to Southern farmers.

Land owners should be interested in the growing of legumes as a permanent investment, since the soils thus occupied will in time be just as rich and productive as they were in the beginning.

A major portion of the forage or pasture plants suited to the South are sown in the fall of the year. These plants fill the soil with live roots throughout the winter months, utilizing the soil's supply of nitrogen as it becomes soluble. If these soluble nitrates were not so taken up, they would be leached or washed away and completely lost.

The nitrates taken up in such a manner by the plants of Clovers, Vetches, Austrian Winter Peas and even winter grasses are stored in the tissues of the plants, together with the nitrogen gathered from the air, until the plants are eaten by livestock or until they decay on the land. In either instance, the nitrogen is returned to the soil for use of summer growing crops.

FOR SUCCESS IN PLANTING SMALL GRASS SEEDS

Soil Preparation

Breaking the land is not necessary, except where it has become badly baked or where the grass sod is so dense that the seed can not well come in contact with the soil. In most cases, merely stir or scar the land with a disc harrow or scratcher, setting your machine for very shallow work.

A firm seed bed that has been prepared a couple of months in advance and is thoroughly compact is highly important for such grasses as Dallis and Carpet. A short dry spell will kill the young seedlings in loose ground, such as is prepared for corn and cotton.

In the wooded sections the underbrush and most of the trees should be removed, leaving only some of the best trees for shade and timber. The stumps should also be removed as soon as possible, so that the pasture can be mowed to control weeds.

Should you intend planting the seed on soil that is not going to be harrowed, it will be well to have it free from weeds.

One of the most important things to remember in soil preparation: If the ground be plowed, it should be done several months before sowing the seed, so that the soil may become well settled, as a firm seed bed is absolutely necessary.

More failures with grasses and clovers have been due to soil preparation than any other cause. Farmers often get the idea that they must have a good "loose" seed bed for grasses and clovers,

just as they would for farm crops. This is not true. You must have a firm seed bed, or the small seedlings will die soon after sprouting. Lands that have had crops on them this season are well enough prepared.

Planting Suggestions

The seeds of grasses and clovers are so extremely small as to be able to come up through only a thin layer of soil. The covering of the seeds can scarcely be too shallow. Suitable implements for covering such seeds are a weeder, a brush drag, or a spike-tooth harrow set up for very shallow work. Under some conditions, mere rolling gives sufficient covering, and we know of a good many successful plantings where the seeds were not covered at all, when planted just before a rain. One successful planter has told us that he simply sows the seed on top of the soil and forgets them, claiming a more satisfactory stand when handled in this manner.

It is also reported by a great many successful planters that mixing the seed with barnyard manure, and placing a small shovelful of the mixed manure and seed about five feet apart over the field, results in a better stand than is the case where the seed is sown without the manure.

Should you sow the seed and attempt to cover them, remember that the small seeds will not come up should they be covered too deep.

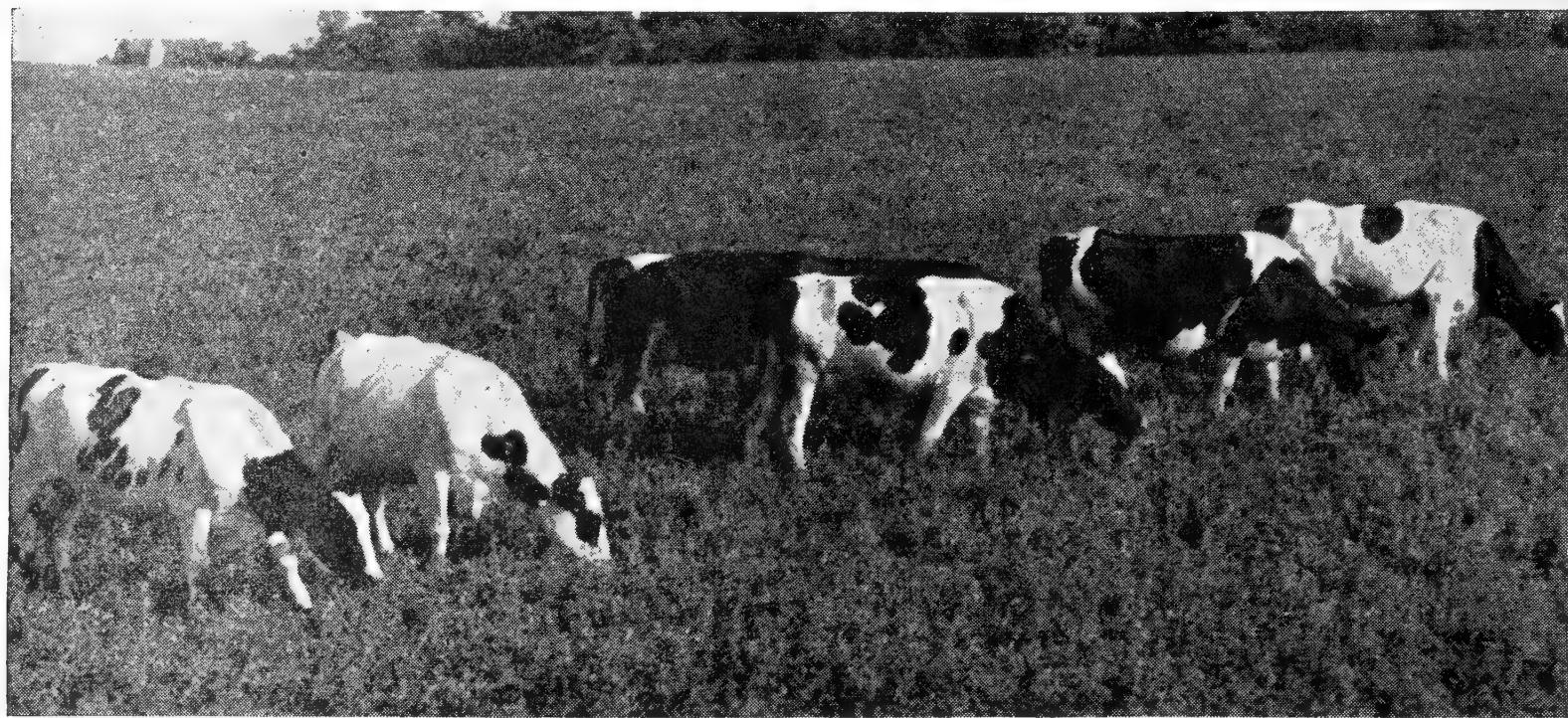
NICHOLSON'S WELL KNOWN PASTURE MIXTURES

In our opinion mixed grasses and clovers do best when planted in the fall of the year, as the moisture for the next few months is reasonably assured, but at the same time some of our mixtures do well planted in the spring. We, however, suggest that you write us in the spring before ordering any special mixture.

If you intend sowing new ground with a pasture mixture, you should sow your clovers and grasses separately, so that you can inoculate the clover seeds. In shipping grass and clover mixtures, we do not mix the clover with the grasses in order that the clover may be inoculated. We have given this matter a great deal of study, visiting numerous pastures in different sections in order to get first-hand information direct from the planters. County Agents and Experiment Stations, as well as many of our customers, have experimented in different sections and reported their results to us.

The quantity of seed to be sown per acre varies according to the condition of the soil and the method and care used in planting. Measured in pounds, the quantities vary according to the size of the different seeds.

Use a Seed Sower for even distribution of seeds. See page 25.



Good Pastures—Cheap Feed and Better Cattle

NOTICE In shipping your order for pasture mixtures, the clover will be entirely separate from the grass seeds, as we think it important that the clover seed be inoculated before being planted; however, will add that should you have or have had clovers of the same family growing on the same soil within the past two years, it will not be necessary to inoculate the clover seed.

No. 8 Pasture Mixture

(For East Texas—Black Land)

Consists of the following Grasses and Clovers:

Bermuda Grass, Rye Grass
Bermuda Grass, and
Dallis Grass
Sweet Clover
Black Medic Clover and
California Hulled Bur Clover.

Sow 25 pounds per acre.

No. 9 Pasture Mixture

(For East Texas—Uplands)

Consists of the following Grasses and Clovers:

Bermuda Grass, Dallis Grass
Rescue Grass, Rye Grass
Lespedeza
Black Medic and
California Hulled Bur Clover.

Sow 20 to 25 pounds per acre.

No. 10 Pasture Mixture

(For East Texas—Moist Lands)

Consists of the following Grasses and Clovers:

Carpet Grass
Red Top Grass
Rye Grass
Dallis Grass
Lespedeza
White Dutch Clover and
Alsike Clover.

Sow 20 to 25 pounds per acre.

No. 11 Pasture Mixture

(For low bottom lands of the humid sections of Texas)

Consists of the following Grasses and Clovers:

Bermuda Grass
Dallis Grass
Rye Grass
Lespedeza
White Dutch Clover and
Black Medic.

Sow 20 to 25 pounds per acre.

No. 12 Pasture Mixture

(For the Gulf Coast Sections of Texas)

Consists of the following Grasses and Clovers:

Melilotus Indica
California Hulled Bur Clover
Lespedeza
White Dutch Clover
Dallis Grass, Rhodes
Rescue and Rye Grass.

Sow 20 to 25 pounds per acre.

No. 13 Pasture Mixture

(For North and Central Texas)

Consists of the following Grasses and Clovers:

Rye Grass
Rescue Grass
Dallis Grass
Bermuda Grass
California Hulled Bur Clover
Sweet Clover
Black Medic and
Melilotus Indica.

Sow 20 to 25 pounds per acre.

No. 14 Pasture Mixture

(Upland sections of East Texas)

Consists of the following Grasses:

Rye Grass
Rescue Grass
Dallis Grass and
Bermuda Grass.

Sow 20 to 25 pounds or more per acre.

Note: We suggest sowing Early Southern Giant Bur Clover (in the bur) separately on the same land, as clover seed in the bur will not mix with the above grass seeds. Sow the grass mixture one way and the clover seed to cross it, as this will give you a better stand.

No. 15 Pasture Mixture

(For Fayette and adjoining Counties)

Consists of the following Grasses and Clovers:

Dallis Grass
Rescue Grass
Melilotus Indica
California Hulled Bur Clover
Black Medic Clover
Lespedeza and
White Dutch Clover.

Sow 20 to 30 pounds per acre.

No. 16 Pasture Mixture

(For Dallas and adjoining Counties)

Consists of the following:

Dallis Grass
Sweet Clover
Black Medic and
Korean Lespedeza.

Sow 20 to 25 pounds per acre.

THE VERY BEST IN PASTURE GRASSES

QUALITY should be in the minds of Planters when buying Grass seeds. Light weight seeds are often offered at about one-half the cost of good grass seeds. You will make a mistake if you buy the cheaper ones. NICHOLSON'S Grass Seeds are properly tested for both purity and germination and are heavy in weight. It is economy to buy the best.

Nicholson's Extra Fancy Bermuda Grass (*Cynodon Dactylon*)

In order to have best success in growing Bermuda Grass, the seed should be planted in the spring or late summer, when the weather is warm and moist. If sown before a wet spell the grass will come up in a very short time.

Bermuda Grass is a perennial and the foundation of the major portion of pastures in the South. It will grow on almost any soil and make good grazing, as well as hay.

Have your ground well prepared, but not loose; then sow the seed broadcast at the rate of 10 pounds to the acre. After sowing, if possible, run a roller over the land so as to firm the surface, as Bermuda Grass requires a firm seed bed.

As a rule Bermuda Grass makes good pasture seven to eight months of the year and does well planted with Lespedeza, Bur Clover, Black Medic, Melilotus Indica and Sweet Clover.

In the fall, winter growing grasses and clovers should be sown on your Bermuda Grass, so as to insure green pasture throughout the winter.

Nicholson's Extra Fancy Hulled Bermuda Grass

This is the same as our Extra Fancy Bermuda Grass, but the hull is removed. This operation hastens germination. Many of our customers have reported to us that their plantings of the hulled seed have come up in seven to ten days after sowing.

Bird Grass (*Poa Trivialis*)

For pasture planting, it is best to combine with other grasses, using five pounds or more per acre. Plant in September, October or first half of November.

We do not recommend this grass for pasture in Texas, unless you have a thoroughly damp spot or under large trees that are heavily shaded and at the same time somewhat moist. It spreads by creeping branches on the surface of the ground and will remain green throughout a severe winter. Imported item. None available this season.

Buffalo Grass

Well adapted to Texas and the Southwest. We had never been able to offer this seed before last year. Now have only a limited amount in the bin.

Carpet Grass (*Axonopus Compressus*)

Carpet Grass is remarkable for its ability to grow on poor, sandy soil, thriving on such soil far better than does Bermuda Grass. Where the ground water level is only a few inches from the surface Carpet Grass grows luxuriantly, but it is equally good on well-drained, hilly lands with a clay subsoil that prevents it becoming too dry. A perennial, spreading by creeping stems which root at every joint, thus forming a close, compact turf. Flourishes on land short in lime, thrives under grazing and trampling.

Can be sown broadcast over your present pasture, creek bottoms or cut-over woodland without breaking up or cultivation. Produces heavy, all-year-round, succulent green pasture, fully equal to the Kentucky Blue Grass. On piney woods plains will produce a perpetual grazing ground.

Each plant's runners create two to four feet in diameter, new plants each season.

It is not a weed or pest; plowing under will destroy it completely. Can also be used with good results on lawns and golf courses.

As a rule it does exceptionally well when planted with Dallis, Red Top or Rye Grass; also with Lespedeza, Hop, Bur, Black Medic or White Dutch Clover. Most of the Clovers here named will re-seed themselves.

The greatest factor in successful germination of Carpet and Dallis Grass is moisture, and this is affected both by the amount of rainfall and the condition of the seed bed. Loose soils lose moisture very rapidly in the top mulch of porous soil and, since the above two grasses are somewhat shallow rooted, the plants often die shortly after germination if planted on a loose soil. It is absolutely necessary that the soil be settled by rains or rolled down before planting the above grasses.

Sow in September or October, also in February, March and April, at the rate of 10 to 15 pounds to the acre.

Chewing's or Red Fescue (*Festuca Rubra*)

Chewing's or Red Fescue Grass is used for both pasture and lawns. This grass seems to thrive on sandy or gravelly soil, where many other varieties fail. On account of the fine quality of turf which it produces, it is much used on golf courses, particularly so if the soil is sandy.

The leaves are bright green and the plant does not grow in tufts, but creeps by underground stems, so that one plant may eventually cover a circle two to four feet in diameter.

Plant at the rate of 30 pounds to the acre in September, October or November.

Dallis Grass

(*Paspalum Dilatatum*)

Dallis Grass has a strong root system and grows in clumps or bunches two to four feet high. It will spread naturally. An immense number of leaves are produced which are renewed more quickly after grazing than those of Bermuda Grass and, under half way favorable conditions, a Dallis Grass pasture will last indefinitely. Pastures of Carpet or Bermuda Grass are made more valuable with plantings of Dallis Grass. Should you plant Dallis Grass in a Bermuda or Carpet Grass pasture it will be wise to lay off shallow furrows four to eight feet apart, with a small shovel plow, and scatter the seed lightly down these furrows and leave the seed uncovered.

Dallis Grass is a perennial and is not a pest. It grows continuously, doing best where there is plenty of moisture, a smaller growth in proportion to the degree of dryness. It comes nearer growing all the year around than any other grass. Dallis Grass will gradually choke out Johnson Grass and weeds, if grazed close. It needs only a start in order to stop washes and gullies.

The greatest factor in germination of Carpet and Dallis Grass is moisture, and this is affected both by the amount of rainfall and the condition of the seed bed. Loose soils lose moisture very rapidly in the top mulch of porous soil and, since the above two grasses are somewhat shallow rooted, the plants often die shortly after germination, if planted on a loose soil. It is absolutely necessary that the soil be settled by rains or rolled down before planting the above grasses.

It is one of the best winter pasture grasses for heavy black moist soil, remaining green all winter.

Sow in September, October or November, also in the spring. As the seed is very light, it is best to sow 10 pounds or more per acre.

Kentucky Blue Grass

(*Poa Pratensis*)

We hesitate to recommend Kentucky Blue Grass for sections where it is not known. Kentucky Blue Grass is used over a big section of the United States as a lawn grass and it does well in heavily shaded spots in most all parts of Texas.

Kentucky Blue Grass is one of the most noted grasses now in use in this country. It is very high in food value and livestock like it. The greatest handicap in Texas is that Kentucky Blue Grass will not grow to advantage in all sections.

For pasture planting it requires 35 to 40 pounds per acre. We handle only the first-class, heavy grade seed.

Love Grass

(*Eragrostis Curvula*)

Weeping love grass introduced by the Soil Conservation Service a few years ago is proving satisfactory in some sections of Texas and Oklahoma. It is a perennial and native of Africa. The seed is very high in price and we suggest only a small trial planting, unless to your knowledge it has proven satisfactory in your immediate section. One pound will plant an acre.

DALLIS GRASS



RYE GRASS FOR WINTER GRAZING



NICHOLSON'S RYE GRASS

Red Top Grass

(*Agrostis Alba*)

Red Top is a fine grass for pasture, hay or lawn. It is a perennial, with a creeping habit of growth which makes a coarse, loose turf. The leaves are about one-fourth of an inch wide with slender stems. This grass thrives best in low, moist soil and will stand all kinds of wet weather or considerable drought on such soil. Will do well on soil so poor in lime that other grasses fail. It is often used for holding banks to prevent erosion. Should you have a pasture at the present time that does not contain Red Top Grass, you will do well to add this grass, as it is truly worthy of a trial. Should you be planning a new pasture, by all means consider Red Top. We suggest sowing the Red Top seed in the fall.

Sow the seed in September, October or November at the rate of 15 pounds to the acre.

Rescue Grass

(*Bromus Schraderi*)

Rescue Grass is one of the most nutritious for permanent pasture and does well on moist soils. It grows wild in various sections of Texas and is especially useful for winter and spring grazing. It dies down as soon as the weather gets warm. If allowed to re-seed itself, it will come up again the following fall.

Rescue is a short-lived perennial; however, it behaves as a winter annual in the regions where it is most valuable.

Grows in tufts or bunches, often a foot in diameter, and is very leafy at the base. The stems are very nearly erect, two to four feet high.

It does well on bottom lands that are subject to floods. September and October are the best months to sow, broadcasting the seed at the rate of 25 pounds to the acre. It is more generally used as a pasture grass, but also makes a good hay. It will give two cuttings a season.

NEW GRASSES

At this time we are testing and investigating several new grasses that have received considerable publicity during the past year, but in some instances we find some of these adapted to only limited areas. Are therefore not listing them at this time or until we have more definite information, as it is our policy not to recommend new items until we are certain of their adaptability. Often new items fade out of the picture rapidly after being only partially proven.

Prices are subject to change without notice.

Velvet or Mesquite Grass

(*Holcus Lanatus*)

Velvet Grass is known on the Pacific Coast as Mesquite Grass and is not to be confused with Texas Curly Mesquite. This variety is a hardy, long-lived perennial bunch grass that will certainly withstand continuous grazing, as well as being a good hay maker, giving two or three cuttings a season. It makes a strong growth of soft, broad leaves about eight to twelve inches long, and has no stalk or stem to make it coarse. Velvet Grass is a perennial.

Should you cut it for hay, it is best to do so when in full bloom, at which time the branches of the panicle are spreading; later they will close up and become erect.

We strongly recommend the sowing of Velvet Grass in mixtures with other grasses or clovers in September or October, also in the early spring. It requires 20 to 25 pounds of seed to sow an acre.

Rhodes Grass

(*Chloris Gayana*)

This grass is especially adapted to all sections of the South where the winter temperature does not go below 18 degrees.

On good ground Rhodes Grass will grow four feet high, with a fine leafy stem, and it makes hay that is easy to save and of the best quality. It can be cut from three to five times during a season; in fact, about 50 days apart, the number of cuttings depending upon the length of your growing season.

A good stand of Rhodes Grass will yield about one and one-half tons of hay per acre to each cutting. The hay is of good quality and is eagerly consumed by all livestock.

The grass spreads by runners on top of the ground, these runners sometimes being six feet long, with joints every couple of inches, the joints taking roots and throwing up new plants. The growth is upright, making it easy to cut and handle as a hay crop.

It is a perennial and spreads over the ground by runners, but it can be killed out easily when the field is wanted for other crops. One plowing will easily kill it.

It requires 12 pounds of seed to sow an acre, going over the field twice, sowing six pounds each way. On account of the lightness of the seed it is wise to sow your seed on a still day, and just after a rain will help greatly on the germination of the seed. Sow in fall or early spring.

IMPORTANT!

At the time we go to press, we are unable to price certain items of grasses and clovers and therefore can only request that you write us advising the quantity you may need of unpriced items and we will quote you prices, provided the seed is available. There are several important items that seem very doubtful as to supply just at this time. If the certain seed you desire to plant is not available, do not be discouraged but plant the next best as feed crops are of vast importance under war conditions.

Rye Grass

(*Lolium Italicum*)

The seed we handle is American grown, of the Italian variety.

Of all the grasses for winter and spring pasture we consider Rye Grass to be one of the best. Each plant, under favorable conditions, makes a round bunch with 20 or more shoots. Many varieties of Rye Grass are in use, but the American grown seed of the Italian variety is by far the best for the South. We find in our trials that it germinates better and produces stronger and more vigorous plants than the imported seed. It is exceptionally hardy, standing very cold weather, and stays green all during the winter, spring and early summer.

Italian Rye Grass is not truly an annual, but behaves and is classed as such, and, if allowed to go to seed, will re-seed itself and come up again when the weather gets cool in the fall. It makes excellent grazing for all kinds of livestock and, if cut for hay, single cuttings will yield one or two tons of hay per acre. It grows from one and one-half to two and one-half feet high.

It is a wonderful grass to include in mixtures with other grasses and clovers for permanent pastures, this applying especially where you are starting a new pasture.

If you want lots of green grass the coming winter, spring and early summer, be sure to plant Rye Grass.

Plant in September, October or November, at the rate of 25 to 30 pounds per acre, or about one-quarter of this amount when planting with other grasses or clovers.

Crested Wheat Grass

(*Agropyrum Cristatum*)

A drought-resistant perennial. It is adapted to a wide range of soil-types and responds quickly to small amounts of moisture. Good for hay and pasture. Plant in fall and early spring on firm seed bed. 6 to 10 pounds per acre in close drills. We recommend this grass as worthy of a trial in Texas.

FARMING TODAY

Livestock, pastures and cover crops are the quickest, best and most profitable way to replenish plant foods in soil.

Better pastures will permit more livestock on the farm, which in themselves will produce more profits for the owner and at the same time contribute further profits in restoring plant food to the soil. Knowledge of this fact is causing farmers and land owners to build up permanent pastures, with grasses and clover—to do more pasture farming.

SOIL BUILDING LEGUMES AND COVER CROPS

AUSTRIAN WINTER PEAS get most of their nitrogen from the air. Legumes are the farmers' nitrogen factories and a good crop of Austrian Winter Peas takes out of the air as much nitrogen as there is in 600 to 800 pounds of nitrate of soda.

AUSTRIAN WINTER PEAS are winter hardy, make early growth, provide winter grazing, prevent erosion, make a large contribution of organic matter and nitrogen to the soil.

Austrian Winter Peas

(*Pisum Arvense*)

Inoculate Seed With Nitragin "C"

Maintaining soil fertility is one of the farmer's most perplexing problems. This wonderful pea makes a heavy vine growth that will decay rapidly when plowed under. This same soil is then in shape for planting cotton or corn, and the increased yield on such crops following the growing of a crop of Austrian Winter Peas will surprise you.

This great Pea is closely related to the garden pea. On fertile soil the vines will reach a length of five feet or more, the bloom being reddish purple, resembling the sweet pea. As a soil building crop, its points of superiority over other winter legumes are that it makes a much heavier tonnage of growth per acre, thus giving a large amount of organic matter to turn under in the spring.

Nicholson's Austrian Winter Peas should be plowed under two or three weeks before a succeeding crop is to be planted. The vines decay very rapidly and in this manner you get the maximum benefit as a green manure crop. The nitrogen stored in your soil in this manner is equivalent to 200 to 300 pounds of Nitrate of Soda per acre and your succeeding crop will increase in yield.

A heavy tonnage of hay can be obtained where the peas are planted with oats, the oats acting as a support for the peas and seem to encourage their growth. The peas and oats can be cut in the spring and make dandy feed.

Cattle, sheep, mules and hogs will graze on a field of Austrian Peas and enjoy it. These peas are rich in food value. The most economical manner is to plant Austrian peas in rows. In doing this, one should plant in three-foot rows such as in planting corn, then turn back and plant between the rows, this giving you 18-inch rows when finished. It requires only 30 pounds to plant an acre in this way.

If wanted for pasture or hay, sow broadcast, 60 pounds to the acre; also 60 pounds to the acre when sown with an ordinary grain drill.

If you desire to sow with small grain such as oats, we suggest sowing one or two bushels of oats to the acre about as deep as the drill put the oats, and then plant back over the oats with the peas at the rate of 30 to 40 pounds to the acre, putting the peas just deep enough to cover good, without disturbing the oats.

Vetches

Inoculate Seed With Nitragin "C"

Vetches planted with Nicholson's Austrian Winter Peas and oats make an excellent combination of feed for milch cows. Sow in fall or early spring. Vetch is a splendid forage plant. This annual winter legume has been growing greatly in favor with the farmers and dairymen of the South. Vetch is very hardy and is a most valuable winter cover crop. Vetch grows best when sown with grain, such as oats. Sow 50 pounds Vetch with 30 pounds of oats to the acre. The oats will act as a support to the Vetch. We strongly recommend the planting of this wonderful soil-building plant.

Common Vetch

(*Vicia Sativa*)

Common Vetch is less widely grown in the South than Hairy Vetch, possibly because it is less hardy.

Hairy Winter Vetch

(*Vicia Villosa*)

This most popular variety is partly misnamed, as a large portion of the plants produced are smooth instead of hairy.

Hairy Vetch is well adapted as a winter crop in the South to grow in rotation with other crops. This variety is often planted on Johnson grass land in the fall; following its harvest, two or three crops of Johnson Grass hay are usually cut. If planted early in the fall, it will cover the ground before frost and make a valuable winter forage crop.

Purple Vetch

(*Vicia Atropurpurea*)

The most rapid grower of the four Vetches we handle. On trial at our test farm, Purple Vetch made double the growth of the other varieties in the early stages. It resembles the Hairy Vetch, having a purple bloom. Makes good winter pasture, hay in the spring or a wonderful green manure crop to plow under in the spring.

Canada Field Peas

(*Pisum Sativum Arvense*)

Inoculate Seed With Nitragin "C"

They can be planted in North Texas during the months of September and October, and will stand our winters where the weather is not very severe. In Central and South Texas they do nicely planted in the fall. They also do well planted in the early spring—in February and March.

Canada Peas improve the soil by gathering and storing nitrogen. They yield heavy crops that may be either grazed or made into hay that stock eat greedily and thrive on. They grow four to six feet high, but can be grazed when six to ten inches high. Pasturing the peas makes them stool out better. It is a good idea when sowing the peas to mix a bushel of oats, barley, or wheat, with 50 pounds of peas per acre. This makes a fine mixture and makes good hay. If sown alone, sow about 75 pounds per acre, broadcast. A crop of this kind is splendid to plow under for green manure. They are also used as a table pea and are only excelled by the English Pea.

FERTILIZE YOUR SOIL WITH COVER CROPS

Cover crops are one of the most profitable methods used to replenish plant foods in the soil...with rather quick returns for your expense and trouble.

In driving through the country you will notice many abandoned farms; in many instances these are but examples—farms that have produced crops year after year with no effort to replace the plant food.

Many farmers do not realize that every crop taken off their land carries with it plant food from the soil. Unless some method of returning this plant food is practiced, the supply gradually diminishes until the land can no longer supply the required food and the crop yield grows smaller and smaller, finally resulting in complete crop failure.

Cover crops furnish pasture through the winter months and give a cutting of hay in the spring, or provide a green manure crop to plow under before the spring planting of field crops.

Alfalfa, Clovers, Vetches and Nicholson's Austrian Winter Peas, described in this catalog, are legumes that take nitrogen from the air and store it in the soil. Nitrogen is the most valuable of the plant foods.

Not only do cover crops put nitrogen in the soil, but are almost equally as valuable, especially to tight, close soils, for the humus they contribute. Humus will tighten up loose sand soils or loosen up tight sticky land.

There is no reason for farm lands to remain idle through the winter months. Every farmer should plant one or more of these crops—every fall.



AUSTRIAN WINTER PEAS

IMPROVE YOUR SOILS WITH LEGUMES

PLANT FALL GRAINS FOR EARLY PASTURE

We exercise the greatest care in selecting, cleaning and testing for purity and germination our oats for seed stock. Nicholson's oats are bright in color and extra heavy. Plant the best and you will save money. We know our oats will please you. Good quality seed oats are very scarce this year. We suggest that you order early.

Fancy Red Rust Resistant

Our stock of this variety is of extra fine quality and heavy in weight. It has been said that there is no oat that will outyield the Texas Red Rust Resistant year in and year out. We will gladly mail you a small sample for your inspection.

NICHOLSON Printed on the Bag
Signifies QUALITY

Remember . . . There is Only One
Bargain in Seeds . . . That's
QUALITY

Nicholson's Improved 100 Bushel Red Rust Resistant

This is an exceptionally fine strain of Red Rust Resistant Oats, that have been giving fine results in Texas. We have had our seed grown for several years by one of the best farmers in Dallas County. They have been yielding from 75 to 100 bushels per acre. We recommend them very highly.

New Nortex Red Rust Resistant

An improved strain of Texas Red Rust Resistant Oats which were originated at the Denton Experiment Station. It is a good heavy oat, an excellent yielder and is growing in favor in a great many sections.

NICHOLSON'S FALL PLANTING GRAINS

Bearded Barley

Treat Seed with NEW IMPROVED CERESAN Before Sowing

Makes excellent winter pasture and yields from 40 to 60 bushels per acre under favorable conditions. We sell immense quantities every fall. Barley should be planted at the rate of about two bushels per acre. Ground Barley makes wonderful feed.

Rye

Treat Seed with NEW IMPROVED CERESAN Before Sowing

Farmers, dairymen and stock raisers are appreciating more the value of Rye as a winter pasture crop. Sow at the rate of one and one-fourth to one and one-half bushels per acre. A mixture of Rye and Nicholson's Winter Peas or Vetches is fine to sow in the sandy section of East Texas.

Seed Wheat

Treat Seed with NEW IMPROVED CERESAN Before Sowing

The varieties we find that are best adapted to Texas are listed on price sheet here enclosed. We probably will have some of the seed grown from pedigreed stock.

In addition to being planted for grain, a great many of our farmers like to sow wheat for pasture as it makes a very good winter pasture.



DWARF ESSEX RAPE

Nicholson's Dwarf Essex Rape

(Brassica Napus)

Dwarf Essex Rape is truly a wonderful plant. It is a palatable, wholesome and nutritious green food for fattening sheep or pigs, for grazing horses and for bringing cattle to prime condition for marketing. Rape is of double value in Texas, as it will stand our winters and hot summers, as a rule, and has a heavy carrying capacity, depending on the crop.

To those of our customers who may not be familiar with Rape, will say it grows somewhat like collards; the Rape, however, makes a heavy plant, sometimes growing 18 inches to two feet high. Under favorable weather and growing conditions, Rape will produce from 10 to 25 tons of green forage per acre. Dwarf Essex Rape makes a well-flavored table green if cooked when the leaves are young and tender.

Sow in fall and spring. Rape is usually sown broadcast at the rate of five to ten pounds to the acre.



A FIELD OF NICHOLSON'S OATS

LEGUME INOCULANTS and MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS



The Original Legume Inoculator
NOBBE-HILTNER PROCESS
NITRAGIN
TRADE MARK REG'D. DEC. 6, 1898 NO. 32212
Restores and Maintains Soil Fertility



Inoculate Alfalfa, all Clovers, Soy Beans, Cow Peas, Vetches, Garden Peas and Beans, Peanuts and all Legumes with Nitratin

Growers must purchase their Legume Inoculation on faith. You cannot see the Legume Bacteria. Immediate demonstration is impossible.

Your best guarantee is to find out what is back of the product—its reputation, standing and responsibility.

NITRAGIN enjoys the widest use among farmers of any inoculant in the world, and there are many reasons for this wide acceptance...

ALWAYS LEADS — NEVER FOLLOWS

POSTAGE—When ordering NITRAGIN alone, please add 10% to list price to cover postage. When ordered with seeds or other merchandise at postpaid prices, we will pay the postage.

PRICES:

NITRAGIN—A. For Alfalfa, all Sweet and Bur Clovers, Indica, Fenugreek and Black Medic. 1-bu. size, 50c; 2½-bu. size, \$1.00.

NITRAGIN—B. For all other Clovers except Lespedeza and Alyce. 1-bu. size, 50c; 2½-bu. size, \$1.00.

NITRAGIN—C. For Peas (except Cow Peas) and Vetches. 100-lb. size, 50c; 1,200-lb. size, \$5.70.

NITRAGIN—D. For all Garden Beans (except Lima). 1 bu. size, 35c.

NITRAGIN—E. For Cow Peas, Velvet Beans, Lima Beans, Crotalaria, Alyce Clover, Kudzu, and Peanuts. Small size (120 lbs.), 30c; 5-bu. size, 55c; 25-bu. size, \$2.50; 30-bu. size, \$3.25.

NITRAGIN—L. For Lespedeza. Large size (inoculates up to 100 lbs. seed), 50c.

NITRAGIN—S. For Soy Beans. Small size (inoculates up to 120 lbs. seed), 30c; 5-bu. size, 55c; 25-bu. size, \$2.50.

GARDEN NITRAGIN. For Garden Peas, Garden Beans and Sweet Peas. Each package will inoculate up to 6 lbs. seed. 10c each.

Growing Pastures in the South

By J. F. COMBS

Our fellow Texan, the author, is a pasture crop specialist. He has served for seventeen years as Agricultural Extension Agent, for the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and A. & M. College of Texas, in the heart of the best pasture sections of the State.

It is a practical book of information for the farmer, cattleman and the agricultural worker, with enough technical information to make it useful, as a text book in schools and colleges.

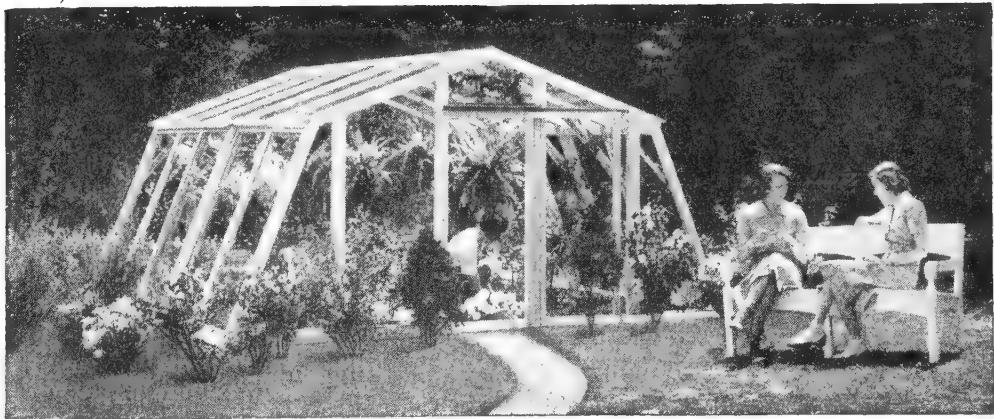
Nineteen chapters of data that will give you the type information that can be gathered only by actual experience. The book contains over 275 pages, 78 illustrations and 9 tables.

"Growing Pastures in the South" has been strongly endorsed by some of the best agricultural editors over the entire South. We recommend this book to our customers as a good investment, if you are interested in pastures. Price: \$3.00, postpaid.

YOUR OWN *Orlyt* PORTABLE GREENHOUSE

will give you gardening fun all year. When frosty nights take the life from outdoor gardens, you can still go on tending your orchids or camellias, sweet peas or anemones, geraniums or poinsettias in your sun-lighted, easily-heated ORLYT.

All this will not cost you a fortune, either. You can have your greenhouse any size you want from 5' 3" by 13' to 25' 9" by 13' at prices ranging from \$119.50 to \$564.50. The glass garden comes in easily-assembled standard sections of durable red cedar and double strength glass.



Ask us for descriptive folder on ORLYT greenhouses and plan to see our attractive demonstration model today if you live in Dallas or vicinity. ORLYTS are available for immediate delivery.

This ideal greenhouse is manufactured by Lord & Burnham Company, Des Plaines, Illinois—one of the oldest and most reliable greenhouse manufacturers in the United States. Prices are f.o.b. Des Plaines.

WE ARE SELLING AGENTS FOR ORLYT PORTABLE GREENHOUSES

FERTILIZER, INSECTICIDE AND OTHER GARDEN AIDS



SUNOCO will emulsify in any water and is clean to use. It will not deteriorate from season to season. Kills every scale it touches—San Jose, Oyster-shell, Rose scale, Tulip, Magnolia, Terrapin, Pit-making Oak, Oak Lecanium, European Elm, Gloomy, Scurfy, Dogwood Scurvy, Cottony Maple, Maple Leaf Woolly, Catalpa Mealy Bug, Pine Leaf Scale, Sitka Spruce Gall, Spruce Gall Aphid, Juniper Scale, Spruce Bud Scale, Red Spider, Lace Wing Bugs, Euonymous Scale.

SUNOCO SPRAY is used to control scale insects on all types of Evergreens, Fruit and Shade Trees for both summer and dormant spray. Ask for free booklet giving detailed information. One gallon, \$1.35; 5 gallons, \$5.10, F. O. B. Dallas.

The New Improved Perfect Plant Food Tablet That Dissolves Quickly

Your House Plants will be FRESH, GREEN, LOVELY by feeding them on Fulton's Plantabbs, the new, improved fertilizer tablets.

PLANTABBS are small, white, odorless tablets. A complete, properly balanced fertilizer that is water soluble, dissolves quickly, giving immediate fertilization. Ideal for house plants where smelly fertilizer cannot be used but equally good for all garden planting, especially roses. We highly recommend Plantabbs because there is no waste, no weeds, no run-off.

SUNOCO

SELF
EMULSIFYING SPRAY

FULTON'S

PLANTABBS

Odorless Plant Food Tablets
Containing Vitamin B₁

They are clean, odorless, easy to use, and we do not know of a single dissatisfied user. Sizes: 10c, 25c and \$1.00, postpaid.

Sheep Manure Will Make Your Plants Grow to Perfection

Nicholson's Sheep Manure is a concentrated, pulverized and sterilized natural manure, conveniently packed in bags. This natural, weedless plant food builds up your soil and gives nature just what it needs to make the plants grow to perfection.

LAWNS. Produces a thick, velvety green turf of lasting beauty. You can't grow a lawn unless your soil is rich and fertile. Broadcast 200 pounds to every 2,000 square feet of lawn area.

GARDENS. Stimulates healthy green foliage and a profusion of vividly colored flowers.

VEGETABLES. Produces a big crop of crisp, tender vegetables.

FRUIT. Very effective fertilizer for small fruits and orchard crops. Improves color, size and quality.

Price, not prepaid, 10 lbs., 60c; 25 lbs., 95c; 50 lbs., \$1.60; 100 lbs., \$3.00. Ask for prices in larger quantities.

Elements for Making Your Soil Acid

Aluminum Sulphate—10c lb.; 10 lbs., 75c.
Copperas—10c lb.; 10 lbs., 75c.
Special Soil Sulphur—10c lb.; 10 lbs., 75c.
Nicholson's Special Acid Plant Food Mixture—15c lb.; 10 lbs., \$1.00.
All the above prices f.o.b. Dallas.

Palco Pete's Mulch

For better gardening, easier gardening, greater results, your garden needs Palco Pete's Mulch. Keeps the soil in condition, improves the soil structure, conserves moisture, lasts indefinitely. Palco Pete's Mulch brings soil to life, will reduce weeding and cultivation. Excellent for potted plants. Palco Pete's Mulch can also be used for temperature protection, prevents drying effects of the sun and wind, and checks evaporation of moisture. Price: 50-lb. bag, \$2.25, f.o.b. Dallas.

HIGH GRADE RAW BONE MEAL MINERAL SUPPLEMENT. An excellent dressing for field and garden crops and lawns. For rose and flower beds, use 1 part to 50 parts of soil. 10 lbs., 75c; 100 lbs., \$4.31, f.o.b. Dallas.

Sani-Soil

The Modern Soil Conditioner, Mulch and Soil Insulator

This wonderful new mulch and conditioner is clean and economic, improves soil structure, promotes sturdy growth, aids root development, lessens cultivation, saves water, and reduces weeding. Your soil is nature's own storehouse, where food and moisture are gradually, and as need calls for, released to the roots of your plants. Sani-Soil shields the root zones against sudden changes of temperature and the baking effect of the blazing sun. It keeps the soil properly "air-conditioned"—or aerated and aids nature's processes of supplying plant nutrition from soil, moisture and air. A 2-inch top dressing will prevent the majority of the annual weeds from coming up. Watering will be cut down substantially. 25-lb. bag, \$1.50, f.o.b. Dallas.

PEAT MOSS—Nature's Soil Improver. A fine granulated Peat Moss. Peat Moss improves the physical structure of the soil. It absorbs ten times its weight in water, or more, conserving it, releasing it for the plants in periods of drought.

Peat Moss makes soils favorable to beneficial soil bacteria, necessary to good vegetative growth. Plants consume humus and so do the bacteria in their operation of transforming air nitrogen into valuable plant food. Peat Moss tends to increase the humus content of the soil.

Peat Moss is clean, odorless, easily stored and handled. It promotes root development, resulting in strong, robust plants.

Seed sown in soil mixed with Peat Moss germinates more quickly than seeds in soil alone.

Peat Moss is available to use in hotbeds and cold frames; also to work in the soil of your flower beds, vegetable garden, around trees, shrubs and hedges. It helps to hold the moisture and keep the soil from packing. It is also just the thing to use to top-dress beds of bulbs after they have been planted. By giving beds a top-dressing of about two inches of Peat Moss during the summer, it keeps the beds from drying out. It is fine to use on lawns. It is also fine to use for storing roots of dahlias, tuberoses, gladioli and other bulbs during the winter.

Peat Moss is clean, has no disagreeable odor and is free from weed seeds. Large bales usually contain 18 bushels. Price, 1-lb. carton, 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 1/2-bu. bag, 60; 1-bu. bag, \$1.00; 1/2 bale, \$2.75; bale, \$4.60.

Ask for Descriptive Circulars and prices in larger quantities.

Adco

"Make Your Own Fertilizer"

ADCO converts straw, corn stalks, dry leaves and garden refuse, such as leaves, stalks, cuttings, potato, bean and pea vines, etc., into Artificial Manure. ADCO is a powder which, when mixed with almost any non-woody vegetable waste and kept moist, gradually converts the mass into real manure fully equal to the farmyard product in fertilizing power, but free from foul odor, flies, weed-seeds, etc. The process is perfectly simple and not at all laborious. Gardeners should not wait for their refuse to accumulate. Add one pound of ADCO (a pound baking-powder can is a convenient measure) to every four cubic feet of debris, wet and well-compacted, and keep it moist. Add more refuse as it comes along, treating it the same way, and by the end of the summer it makes a rich, inoffensive manure heap.

Price: 7 1/2-lb. carton, \$1.25; 25-lb. bag, \$3.00; 100-lb. bag, \$10.00; 150-lb. bag, \$12.50. f. o. b. Dallas

HORMODIN For Rooting Cuttings

Hormodin Powder makes it possible to propagate practically all varieties of plants from cuttings. The Hormodin treatment enables growers to transplant from the propagating bench to the field much earlier than with the usual practice. Treated cuttings establish themselves readily when transplanted. Many species, heretofore considered impossible to propagate from cuttings, may now be grown successfully from cuttings treated with Hormodin Powder. Because Hormodin Powder induces roots to grow even from tissue which does not normally produce roots, cuttings may be taken with less regard to buds or nodes. Cuttings treated with Hormodin Powder root quicker and have more growing roots per cutting.

POWDER NO. 1. A general purpose powder especially good for carnations, roses, poinsettias, chrysanthemums, and similar types. 1 3/4-oz. tin, each, 50c; 1-lb. tin, \$3.00.

POWDER NO. 2. Designed for many of the woody and semi-woody types. 1 3/4-oz. tin, each, 75c; 1-lb. tin, each, \$4.50.

POWDER NO. 3. Designed for the more resistant species including many evergreens and dormant leafless cuttings. 1-oz. tin, each, \$1.00; 1/2-lb. tin, each, \$4.50.

COMBINATION PACKAGE. Contains Nos. 1, 2, and 3, in one carton. Set, 75c.

TREATED GRAIN WILL PRODUCE BETTER YIELD

BY PREVENTING COSTLY SEED-BORNE DISEASES

PROFIT by These Advantages of NEW IMPROVED CERESAN

Seed Disinfectant, for Treating Oats, Wheat, Barley, etc., Before Sowing

1. New Improved Ceresan is the only disinfectant needed for controlling the most important seed-borne diseases of small grains.
2. New Improved Ceresan prevents rotting of the seed in the soil and thereby frequently improves stands.
3. New Improved Ceresan controls seeding blight of cereals caused by seed-borne scab.
4. New Improved Ceresan controls bunt or stinking smut, seed-borne flag smut of wheat and seed-borne stem smut of rye.
5. New Improved Ceresan controls loose and covered smuts of oats.
6. New Improved Ceresan controls stripe disease and covered smut of barley.
7. Harmless to seed and seed drills. Costs very little per acre.
8. Through the control of these diseases, New Improved Ceresan increases your profits by producing larger crops of higher-grade grains.
9. New Improved Ceresan is an inexpensive dust treatment which is easy to apply.
10. New Improved Ceresan does not clog the drill nor cause breakage of drill parts.
11. New Improved Ceresan is harmless to the seed when applied as directed.
12. Seed may be treated with New Improved Ceresan a month before planting and stored without injury if kept well ventilated.



Requires one-half ounce per bushel of seed. Results in Illinois show New Improved Ceresan controlled smut in oats and increased yields.

Prices here quoted on Seed Disinfectants are F.O.B. Dallas. If wanted by parcel post, please include sufficient money in your remittance to cover postage.

4-oz. tin .30
1-lb. tin .80

4-lb. tin 2.70
25-lb. pails 15.00

Semesan

For Vegetable and Flower Seeds—Disease Control—Better Stands—Sturdier Plants

Don't trust to luck for success with vegetables and flowers. Do what you can to control conditions. Treat your seeds, corms, bulbs, and seedlings with Semesan! Used as a dust or in solution with water, Semesan reduces seed rotting and damping-off, is highly effective against many seed-borne diseases, even prevents contamination of the soil by certain seed-borne diseases. One ounce treats 15 to 30 pounds of seeds at a cost of 1/4 cent to 1 cent a pound of seed.



Prices: 1/3 oz., 10c; 2 oz., 40c; 12 oz. can, \$1.88; 4 lb. can, \$9.10.

Hand Seed Sowers



CYCLONE BROADCAST SOWER

Of simple and substantial construction. Will handle any seed for sowing broadcast that any seeder will. \$3.00 each, postpaid.

The peach tree borer (*Sanninoidea Exitiosa Say*) feeds actively in the fall, spring and summer months, and lies dormant during the winter. It attacks the soft inner layer of bark usually just beneath the ground and sometimes along the larger roots. The presence of these pests is indicated by masses of gum mixed with brown frass or "sawdust" exuding from the injured trunk. The borers become full grown from the middle of June to the first day of September, and then spin silk cocoons which hatch into clear winged moths. During the six days these moths are alive they lay from 200 to 800 eggs—which shows what a menace they will become if not properly checked.

PARA-DICHLORO-BENZENE WILL KILL THEM
The popular modern way to rid your orchard of these worms or borers

Arasan

Arasan is a new treatment to meet an old need. Arasan is used for disinfecting seed of peanuts and various types of vegetables. Arasan generally protects the seed from decay and reduces damping-off. Early plantings can usually be made with less hazard of loss of seed and fertilization. 1-oz. package, 16c; 8-oz. package, 80c.



Books

Garden Flowers in Color. An intriguing fantasy of 350 garden flowers in full colored illustrations. A special section tells about flowers, vegetables, and various cultural practices. Price: \$2.49 each, postpaid.

Garden Bulbs in Color. 275 colored pictures that should satisfy the needs for recognizing most of the bulbs common to this country. Price: \$2.49 each, postpaid.

Vegetable Gardening in Color. 150 pictures in full color give expert and practical directions for growing all the common vegetables, herbs and berries. Price: \$2.50, postpaid.

The Pocket Book of Vegetable Gardening. 256 pages of complete and up-to-date information on vegetable gardening. Price: 25c, not postpaid.

is to apply Para-Dichloro-Benzene around the base of all trees. It is a white crystalline substance that changes to a gas heavier than air, and penetrates the burrows of the borers. It is fatal to insects, but will not harm man or domestic animals unless taken internally.

A RING OF DEATH

P.T.B. is applied to the cleaned surface of the ground around the base of the tree, after any masses of gum have been removed from the tree trunk.

A five-pound package of P.T.B. is sufficient for 80 trees. An experienced man should be able to treat 15 to 20 trees in an hour.

15-oz. jar, 60c; 5 lbs., \$2.35, postpaid. If wanted in larger quantities, write for prices.

Hudson Nozzles and Parts

No.	Article	Price
176	Perfection Shut-off, with Nozzle, ea.	\$1.50
168	Fog Nozzle, each	.50
166	Fog Nozzle, each	.50
1N	Fog Nozzle Cap, each	.25
2N	Fog Nozzle Washer, dozen	.30
3NC	Fog Nozzle Outside Disc., Reg., doz.	.60
3NF	Fog Nozzle Outside Dis., Fine, doz.	.60
4N	Fog Nozzle Inside Disc., Reg., doz.	.60
5N	Fog Nozzle Screen, dozen	.60
5X	Leather Gasket for Packing Nut, doz.	.25
7XDA	Shut-off Valve Pin with Leather Tip, drilled for handle with brass washer and packing	.40
	Rubber Spray Hose, 3/8-inch, per foot	.20
	Rubber Spray Hose, 1/2-inch, per foot	.25

A FEW MORE GARDEN ACCESSORIES

ALL PRICES IN THIS CATALOG SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE, EXCEPT WHERE CEILING PRICES PREVAIL

BACK AGAIN!

Dirt-Proof, Washable GARDEN GLOVES



ALL LEATHER and DURABLE yet SOFT AS KID and EASY TO WEAR

—for Men and Women

Eezy Wear gives you everything you've been wanting in a garden glove:

All-leather protection from dirt, scratches, stains, infection—yet permit almost BAREHAND FREEDOM. Their amazing softness and pliability is the result of a special processing of select lamb skins. Economical, too—outwear 6 pairs of ordinary fabric gloves, are washable and can be used the year round for gardening, housework, yard, painting, furnace, garage, etc.

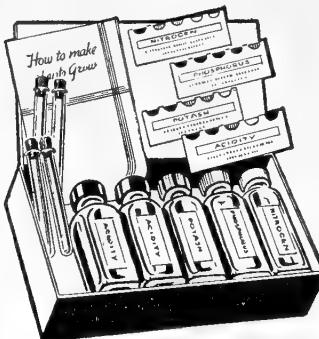
Sizes: Small (7), Medium (8), Large (9). Price per pair, 95c, postpaid.



"Twist-Ems"

The Handy Plant-Tie. Quick, permanent, attractive and convenient. Twist-Ems, the handy plant-tie saves the tedious work of tying plants with twine or raffia. They will not break and protect your plants against tying injury. Being colored green so as to blend with the plant. Packet of 125, 35c each, postpaid.

Sudbury Home Gardener's Soil Test Kit



ideal kit for "week-end gardeners" and for the home-owners who want the best results with the least expenditure on fertilizer. \$2.00, postpaid.



50c; 6 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$1.50; 50 lbs., \$5.50. Not prepaid.

SNAROL

SNAROL. Kills Cutworms, Sowbugs, Snails, Grasshoppers, etc. A ready-prepared bait meal. It is not injurious to vegetation. Will not deteriorate from rain or sprinkling. Sprinkle SNAROL over beds in February and March and kill the first crop of crawling bugs as they come out of their winter-hiding places. 1 lb., 25c; 2½ lbs.,

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Sufficient Material for 20 Individual Soil Tests

This kit is the only equipment we know of at anywhere near its price that tests for nitrogen, phosphorus, potash and acidity. It gives the gardener complete information about the requirements of his soil. It is the

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From

Post Office

County

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PLACE
POSTAGE
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HERE

Robert Nicholson Seed Company

2114-18 North Lamar Street

GARDEN, FIELD AND FLOWER
SEEDS

Dallas 2, Texas

HAVE YOU SIGNED YOUR NAME AND ENCLOSED
CORRECT REMITTANCE?

BALKER ALGAIN

Kindly give below the names of any friends who you think would be interested in receiving our catalog:

62.83

PRICE LIST

Robert Nicholson Seed Company DALLAS, TEXAS

MARKET UNSETTLED—PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE

AUGUST 24th, 1946

We quote present prices on the following seeds listed in our Fall Catalog. In event prices are lower when your order is received, we will give you advantage of the lower market prices. Should you be in doubt at the time you are ready to order, kindly write for our newest list. ALL QUOTATIONS ARE F. O. B. DALLAS, AND ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE.

NON-WARRANTY. We send out seed that will, to the best of our belief, give entire satisfaction. Seeds of the best quality sometimes fail through improper treatment, sowing the seed too deep or too shallow, or in too dry soil. For these reasons Robert Nicholson Seed Co. gives no warranty, express or implied, as to description, purity, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds we may send out, and we will not in any way be responsible for the crop. Our liability in all instances is limited to the purchase price of the seed.

ALFALFA	5-10 lb. lots per lb.	20 lb. lots per lb.	50 lb. lots per lb.	100 lb. lots per lb.
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Nicholson's Fancy (Premium Grade)	Ask
Nicholson's Fancy Hairy Peruvian	Ask
Nicholson's Purity Brand Fancy (State Certified)	Ask

BARLEY	Bu.	10 Bu. lots
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Fancy Wintex Bearded Winter Barley	\$2.80
State Certified Bearded Winter	\$2.70

CLOVERS	5-10 lb. lots per lb.	20 lb. lots per lb.	50 lb. lots per lb.	100 lb. lots per lb.
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Alsike or Swedish Clover	Ask
Black Medic, Fancy Imported	.45
Bur Clover, Early Southern Giant in Bur	.90½
Bur Clover, Fancy California, Hulled	.33
Crimson Clover	.53
Hop Clover, Fancy	.42

Hubam	Not Available
Lespedeza or Japan Clover	Ask
Lespedeza, Kobe	Ask

Lespedeza, Korean	.15
Lespedeza, Sericea	.35
Melilotus Indica, Yellow Flowering Annual Clover	.13½
Persian Clover, 91.80—White Dutch, 6.60	.67

Red Clover	.42
Subterranean Clover, Mt. Barker	1.25

White Flowering Sweet Clover, Hulled and Scarified (Premium Grade)	.23
White Dutch Clover	1.01

GRASS SEED	5-10 lb. lots per lb.	20 lb. lots per lb.	50 lb. lots per lb.	100 lb. lots per lb.
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Bermuda Grass, Extra Fancy	.52
Bermuda Grass, Extra Fancy Hulled	.76
Buffalo Grass (Treated Seed)	.97
Carpet Grass, Fancy	.28
Chewing's or Red Fescue	.94
Dallis Grass, Fancy Domestic	.55
Dallis Grass, Fancy Imported	.80½
Kentucky Blue Grass	1.01
Love Grass, Weeping	5.50
Velvet or Mesquite	.29
Red Top Grass, Fancy	.27
Rescue Grass, Fancy Imported	.40
Rye Grass (American grown)	.15½
Rhodes Grass	.66
Crested Wheat Grass	.25

SPECIAL PASTURE MIXTURES FOR DIFFERENT LOCATIONS

NO. 8—FOR EAST TEXAS BLACK LANDS

Consists of Rescue, Rye, Bermuda and Dallis Grass and Sweet Clover, Black Medic and California Hulled Bur Clover. Sow 20 to 25 pounds per acre.

10 lbs., \$4.70; 20 lbs., \$9.20; 50 lbs., \$22.50; 100 lbs., \$44.00

IF WANTED BY PARCEL POST—ADD POSTAGE

(over)

NO. 9—FOR EAST TEXAS UPLANDS

Consists of Bermuda, Dallis, Rescue and Rye Grass and Lespedeza, Black Medic and California Hulled Bur Clover. Sow 20 to 25 pounds per acre.

10 lbs., \$4.50; 20 lbs., \$8.80; 50 lbs., \$21.50; 100 lbs., \$42.00

NO. 10—FOR EAST TEXAS MOIST LANDS

Consists of Carpet, Red Top, Rye and Dallis Grass and Lespedeza, White Dutch and Alsike Clover. Sow 20 to 25 pounds per acre.

10 lbs., \$4.00; 20 lbs., \$7.80; 50 lbs., \$19.00; 100 lbs., \$37.00

NO. 11—FOR LOW BOTTOM LANDS OF THE HUMID SECTIONS OF TEXAS

Consists of Bermuda, Dallis and Rye Grass and Lespedeza, White Dutch and Black Medic Clovers. Sow 20 to 25 pounds per acre.

10 lbs., \$4.20; 20 lbs., \$8.20; 50 lbs., \$20.00; 100 lbs., \$39.00

NO. 12—FOR THE GULF COAST SECTION OF TEXAS

Consists of Rhodes, Rescue, Rye and Dallis Grass and Melilotus Indica, California Hulled Bur, Lespedeza and White Dutch Clovers. Sow 20 to 25 pounds per acre.

10 lbs., \$4.95; 20 lbs., \$9.70; 50 lbs., \$23.75; 100 lbs., \$46.50

NO. 13—FOR NORTH AND CENTRAL TEXAS

Consists of Rye Grass, Rescue, Dallis and Bermuda Grass and California Hulled Bur, Sweet Clover, Black Medic and Melilotus Indica Clovers. Sow 20 to 25 pounds per acre.

10 lbs., \$3.50; 20 lbs., \$6.80; 50 lbs., \$16.50; 100 lbs., \$32.00

NO. 14—FOR UPLAND SECTIONS OF EAST TEXAS

Consists of Rye Grass, Rescue, Dallis and Bermuda Grass. Sow 20 to 25 pounds per acre. Suggested that sowing of above be followed by sowing of Early Southern Giant, Bur Clover in the bur separately—on same land.

10 lbs., \$4.20; 20 lbs., \$8.20; 50 lbs., \$20.00; 100 lbs., \$39.00

NO. 15—FOR FAYETTE AND ADJOINING COUNTIES

Consists of Dallis and Rescue Grass and Melilotus Indica, California Hulled Bur Clover, Black Medic, Korean and Kobe Lespedeza and White Dutch Clover. Sow 20 to 30 pounds per acre.

10 lbs., \$4.40; 20 lbs., \$8.60; 50 lbs., \$21.00; 100 lbs., \$41.00

NO. 16—FOR DALLAS COUNTY AND BLACK LAND SECTIONS

Consists of Dallis Grass, Korean Lespedeza, Sweet Clover and Black Medic.

10 lbs., \$3.70; 20 lbs., \$7.20; 50 lbs., \$17.50; 100 lbs., \$34.00

OATS

All fancy bright recleaned and sacked in even-weight 4-bu. bags

Ask for Prices in Large Quantities

	Bu.	10 Bu. lots
Nicholson's Fancy 100-Bushel Red Rust Resistant	\$1.80	\$1.75
Fancy Red Rust Resistant	1.80	1.75
Extra Fancy New Nortex	1.90	1.85

NICHOLSON'S WINTER PEAS

	5-10 lb. lots per lb.	20 lb. lots per lb.	50 lb. lots per lb.	100 lb. lots per lb.
Nicholson's Austrian Winter Peas	.10	.09	.08	.07
Canada Field Peas				

Ask

RAPE

	5-10 lb. lots per lb.	20 lb. lots per lb.	50 lb. lots per lb.	100 lb. lots per lb.
Dwarf Essex	.19	.18	.17	.16

RYE

	Bu.	10 Bu. lots
Fall or Winter	\$2.80	\$2.70
Balboa	3.50	3.40
Abruzzi	4.25	4.15

WINTER VETCHES

	5-10 lb. lots per lb.	20 lb. lots per lb.	50 lb. lots per lb.	100 lb. lots per lb.
Hairy Winter Vetch				Ask
Purple Vetch				Ask
Oregon Vetch (Common)				Ask
Willamette				Ask

WHEAT

	Bu.	10 Bu. lots
Austin	\$3.60	\$3.50
Tenmarq		Ask

All prices quoted in this list are subject to market fluctuations and changes. If there are other varieties of seeds you want, please send us a list of your requirements for quotation.

If You Want to Buy in Larger Quantities Than Quoted in This List,
Write Us

If Wanted by Parcel Post, Please Include Sufficient to Pay Postage

Robert Nicholson Seed Company

DALLAS, TEXAS

PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

(over)

BEAUTIFY YOUR HOME WITH AN ATTRACTIVE LAWN - THROUGH THE YEAR

It does not require a great lot of work to have a beautiful lawn throughout the winter months. Many of the grasses listed on this page are especially adapted to winter growing. We advise all who contemplate making a new lawn, or renewing the old, to do this work this Fall, so that the grasses will become well established before freezing weather, and start a luxuriant growth with the warmth of Spring. Conditions are usually ideal for quick germination of grass seed at this season of the year. WE SHIP EXTRA HEAVY SEED FOR LAWN PURPOSES.

Nicholson's Extra Fancy Hulled Bermuda Grass

QUICK GERMINATING

Bermuda Grass is without a doubt the one best grass for lawns in the South. We are now able to offer you this wonderful grass in the hulled seed. This operation hastens germination, as the hulled seed will germinate in seven to ten days from time of planting and will prove to be a boon to new home builders who wish to establish a new lawn in a minimum of time. Using seed is so much less expensive than sod.

The seed should be used at the rate of five pounds or more to each 1,000 square feet. March, April and May are the best months for sowing.

Live up your old lawn or establish a new one with Nicholson's Extra Fancy Hulled Bermuda Grass seed. Lb., \$1.15; 2 lbs., \$2.20, postpaid. Please ask for prices in larger lots.

NICHOLSON'S EXTRA FANCY BERMUDA GRASS SEED (Cynodon Dactylon). Will grow on almost any soil, and is the finest grass in the South for summer lawns. In order to have the best success in the growing of Bermuda Grass the seed should be planted in the spring or late summer, when the weather is warm or moist. If sown before a wet spell the seed will come up in a very short time after rain. Have the ground well prepared, then sow the seed broadcast. After the sowing run a roller over the land so as to firm the surface, as Bermuda Grass requires a firm seed bed. For lawns sow 5 to 10 pounds to every 1,000 square feet, 20x50, mixed with dry sand before sowing. Lb., 90c; 2 lbs., \$1.70, postpaid. Please ask for prices in larger lots.

RED TOP (Agrostis Alba). A dandy grass for winter lawns, it is slow in starting, but makes a beautiful lawn after becoming established. Can be planted on your Bermuda lawn late in the fall. One pound will sow 10x20 feet or 200 square feet. Lb., 45c; 2 lbs., 80c, postpaid. Please ask for prices in larger quantities.

RYE GRASS (Lolium Italicum). American-grown Rye Grass is used extensively for winter lawns. We sell large quantities of this seed to golf courses, cemeteries, etc. In fact, we handle the seed in carload lots. Lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 60c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 lbs., \$1.60. Please ask for prices on larger lots.

KENTUCKY BLUE (Poa Pratensis). This grass is used for winter lawn and shady spots in the South. We do not recommend it except for certain sections where it has been proven. One pound will sow 10x20 feet. Extra heavy seed. Lb., \$1.25; 2 lbs., \$2.40, postpaid. Please ask for prices on larger quantities.

CHEWING'S FESCUE (Festuca Rubra). This grass thrives on shady or gravelly soil and must be shaded or watered consistently through the warm months. One pound will sow 200 square feet. Lb., \$1.25; 2 lbs., \$2.40, postpaid. Please ask for prices in larger lots.

CARPET GRASS (Axonopus Compressus). Carpet Grass is very satisfactory for planting in shaded spots, under trees, etc., where Bermuda will not grow. It is used extensively in South Texas and other Gulf Coast sections for general lawn purposes. It is a perennial creeping grass that forms a close compact turf, has a broad leaf and a rather heavy stem and grows well on land short in lime. This grass is worthy of a trial in shaded spots where you have not been successful in growing other grasses as it seems, to require less plant food than other grasses. Lb., 55c; 2 lbs., \$1.00, postpaid. Please ask for prices in larger lots.

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER (Trifolium Repens). Used in planting in shaded spots, also for winter lawns, with mixed grasses. Lb., \$1.35; 2 lbs., \$2.60, postpaid. Ask for prices in larger quantities.

NICHOLSON'S MIXED SHADY LAWN GRASS. Especially prepared for shady places where Bermuda will not grow, such as spots under trees, etc. Before sowing cut out as many of the surface roots of the trees as possible, as these sap the life of the soil. Loosen the top of the soil, then give a top dressing of Nicholson's Pulverized and Sterilized Sheep Manure. Sow the grass seeds and rake them in lightly, keeping them well watered during the summer. One pound will sow 10x20 feet, the equivalent of 200 square feet of space. Lb., 75c; 2 lbs., \$1.40, postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 lbs., \$5.50. Please write for prices in larger lots.

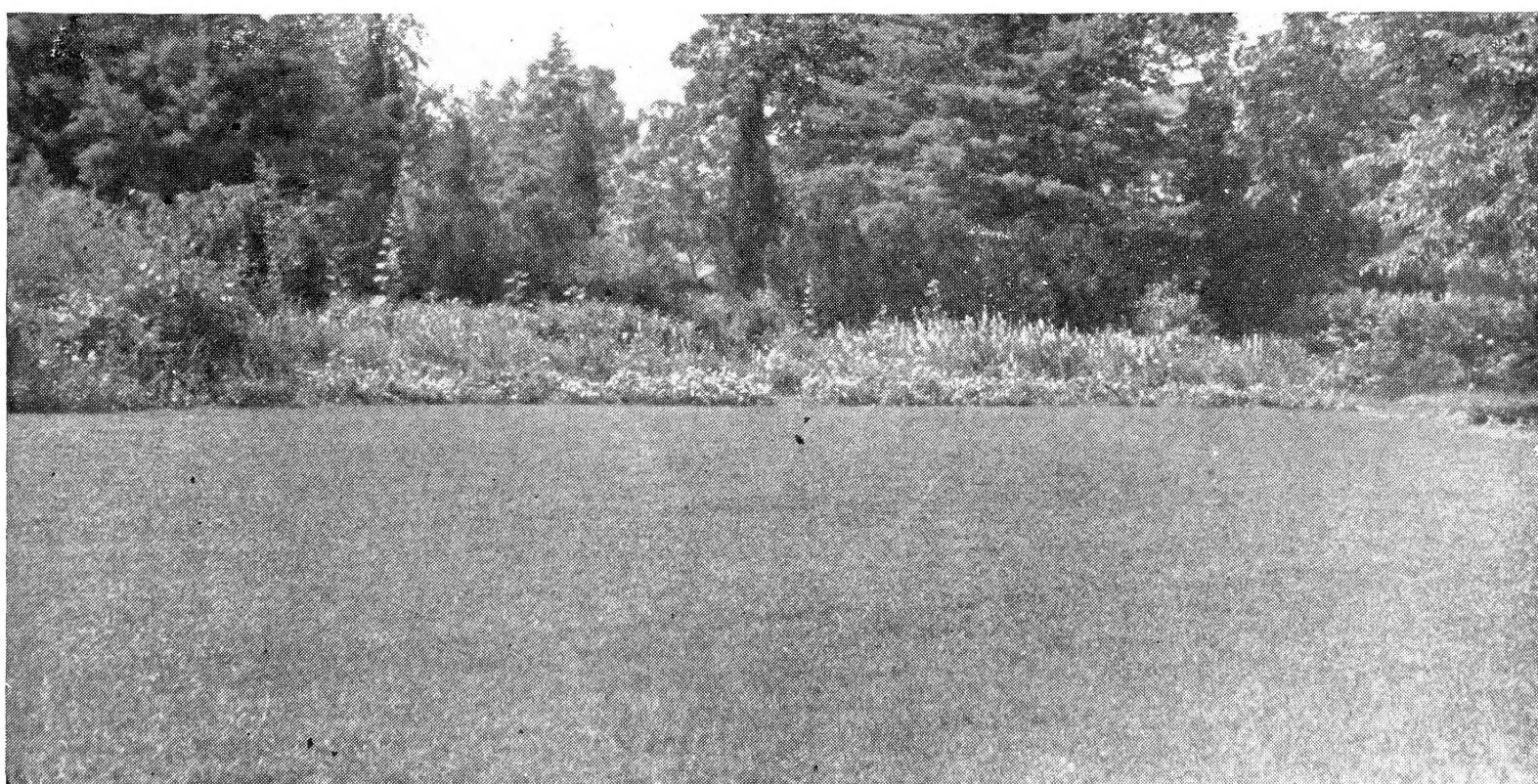
NICHOLSON'S SPECIAL MIXED WINTER LAWN GRASS. This is a mixture of grasses that have proven the best sorts for winter lawns in the South. You can sow the seed on your Bermuda lawn or it can be just as successfully grown where there is no established lawn. Lb., 75c; 2 lbs., \$1.40, postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 lbs., \$5.50. Ask for prices on larger quantities.

POA TRIVIALIS (Bird Grass). An excellent grass to sow under heavy trees or in spots too shady for other grasses to thrive. One pound will sow 10x20 feet. Imported item. No seed available this season.

**NICHOLSON'S LAWN GRASS SEED
ARE THE BEST OBTAINABLE**

FOR A GREEN LAWN in WINTER PLANT RYE GRASS

Rye Grass makes an ideal winter lawn when properly planted. It must be planted thick, using one pound of seed to each 10 or 12 feet square (100 to 120 square feet) otherwise the plants will produce a heavy stem and your results will not prove satisfactory. When planted as suggested, you will be more than pleased. A green winter lawn at the time most lawns are dead, makes an attractive setting for your home—giving a glow of warmth through the cold months.



Nicholson's Lawn Grasses for Small Homes and Estates

Designed and Printed by THE MAHON COLOR PRESS : Horticultural Printers : DALLAS, TEXAS

IMPROVE YOUR PASTURES

With NICHOLSON'S High-Quality Grasses and Clovers
BETTER PASTURES — BETTER STOCK

NICHOLSON'S Grasses and Clovers have enjoyed an enviable reputation for quality for more than a half-century. Our seeds are properly cleaned and tested for purity and germination, heavy in weight, all of which are necessary for satisfactory results.

We have devoted much time and study to Southwestern pastures, proper planting methods, etc. Please write us for information when you are ready to plant.

ROBERT NICHOLSON SEED CO.

DALLAS 2, TEXAS

